DEATHS.

VOLUME XXXII.

TATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.

Meet the demands of

SAGACIOUS BUY-

Manufacture, most

legant in Design,

mality, and much

he cheapest in this

market. Inspection

will PROVE these

facts. New attrac-

tions in Silver.

Watches, and Jew-

STATE & MONROE-STS.

CUTLERY.

The very best Pocket and Table Knives, Carvers, Ra

RAZORS Made expressly for and sold only by J. W. D. KELLEY, & Madison-st. Price \$2.50. Scale everywhere on receipt price.

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SISUT

PRICELESS

spectac es suited to all sights on scientific prin Opers and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro Barometers, &c.

LEGAL.

INTED STATES OF AMERICA—IN THE CIRcat Court of the United States for the Northern
more of Illinois, in chancery: John N. Denison and
many and also Charles I. Bowditch, Wm. G. Weld,
st. J. Morrill on their intervention. Notice is
subgrey that in pursuance of a decree of the said
sart entered of record in said cause on the fourth (4)
of December, A. D. 1877, L. Hearry W. Bishop,
mer is Chancery of said Court, and as such Master,
the bour of ten (10) o'clock in the forencon of Satman, the ninth (9th) day of March, 1878, at the front
eof the building now used by said Court as a Courtse of the building now used by said Court as Courtcourt of Cook, and State of Illinois, will sell as directed
said decree, at public auction, to the highest and
subder therefor, the mortgaged premises men-

54 STATE-ST.

CUTLERY

ERS & SON'S The Chicago Favorite

SPENCER

elry.

Goods perfect

highest grade

by keeping

ın

17, at her residence, 1033 t O'Keefe, wife of Patrick

eb. 16, Willie, only son of Dewey, aged 5 years and 11 erday morning at 7:30 o'clock, after Mrs. Sarah Jane Collier, in the gad 17, of heart disease, James Kenr orother's resieence, Patrick Ken-hio-st., Monday, Feb. 18, at 10 a. Calvary Cemetery. Priends are

REPARATIONS **ABBITT'S** olandard Manufactures CE AND FACTORY:
12, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-H., H.Y.

BEST SOAP nt and effective Soap for the Lawn y Washing purposes ever offered at free on receipt of 20 cents.

BITT'S TOILET SOAP BITT'S

SOAP POWDER EAST POWDER

BITT'S SALERATUS.

BITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

POTASH. rated alkali, double the strength of Sample sent free on receipt of 25 RIETOR will give an ounce of y ounce of impurities found by

ale bu all Dealers. VING MACHINES.

\$15 AND \$20,

Feb. 20, at 9:30 a.m. prompt.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

A. BUTTERS & CO.,

DAY TRADE SALE.

Woolens, Clothing, &c., PR STOCK SOFT HATS & CAPS. DRNING, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock at 174 East Nandolph-St. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

EHOLD GOODS.

N, POMEROY & CO., sers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Sale, Feb. 19, at 9:30 A. M.,

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

RLISON, POMEROY & CO.

'S & SHOES

E. RADDIN & CO.,

DAY, Feb. 19.

ers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

UCTION SALE OF

LAR SATURDAY SALE.

seed in said decrees, and particularly described as foling, to-writ: Alt the sill food of the said Chicago and
level falliness climpary made or to be made, extending
bus Joliet, in the County of Will, to Foreston, in the
Gentr of Ogie, in said State of Illinois, including
richt of way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron,
inc, thairs, splices, boits, nuts, splkes, all the lands
as depot grounds, station-houses, depots, viaducts,
ridges, timber, and materiais, and property purchased
for the construction of said railroad, all the engines,
smeers, cars, and machinery, all kinds of roiling stock
sweed by said Chicago and lowa Railroad Company sostred for or to be used upon said railroad, and all the
franchises and rights of the said Chicago and lows
lailroad Company relating thereton and all the
franchises and rights of the said Chicago and lows
all roperty used on or along the line of said railroad, and
dil property acquired by said Company since the execution of said mortgage in and relating to said railroad,
spether with all and singular the tenements and appartenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues,
and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and
laterest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said
chicago and Iowa Railroad Company of ha and to the
ame and all (ther property, rights, and franchises, and
high which were intended to be conveyed
y asid mortgage now in the bander appointed in this
rough and the every services of the said said may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchaseto and the connection with such railroad, and which
hail be at the time of said saie in his possession, or to
which he shail be entitled, dogether as one entire propmy, and not in separate parcels. Unpaid bonds and
supposs secured by the mortgage foreclosed in said
same may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchasement in the manner, to the castent, and upon the
erris authorised by th TEW DAYS ONLY, and make room for our spring sub-s. A few soiled machines for \$6 nets, \$30 and \$35. CE MACHINE CO. STATE-ST. UCTION SALES. 0. P. GORE & CO.,

AR TRADE SALE Y GOODS.
g Sale Spring Season, 1878.
y, Feb. 19, 9:30 a. m. REASURY DEPARTMENT To of Comptoller Of the Currency, Wash.

Dec. 3, 1877.—Notice is hereby given to all syno may have claims against the Third National Chicago. Ill., that the same must be presented slington W. Jackson, Receiver, with the lettered, within three months from this date, or all be disallowed. JNO. JAY KNOX.

Comptroller of the Currency. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. hoes & Rubbers

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool. Theoniy transatlantic line salling under the Ame in Fig. Salling every Thursday from Philadelph and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR LINE,

Curring the Belgian and United States mails. Salling very twelve days, alternative from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK. DIRECTOR ONLY to ANTWERP. Gen'l Agenta, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago. STATE LINE.

his cabin \$55 and \$70, according to accommodates. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Secondaria, 400, according to accommodates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Sterney, 524. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & CO., Gendral Azents.

124 Washington-st., Chicago. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

DEVORIA. Peb. 23. 10 am (CALIF NIA. Meb.9, 8 a m MCHORIA. Meb. 23 p m ETHIOPIA. Meb. 16, 3 p m AUSTRALIA. Feb. 27 p m I ETHIOPIA. Meb. 16, 3 p m AUSTRALIA. Feb. 27 p m I EL YSIA... March 6, 7 a m Cama, \$55 to \$70. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin. \$40. Steerage, \$28. UENDERSON BROTHERS. 96 Washington-St. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sain by from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street. Hoboker are of casage—From New York to Southampton Code., Have, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; seerage, \$30 currency. For freight passage apply to

OLERICHS & CO.

2 Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE.

ted States and Royal Mail Steamers. Lev Tork to Liverpool via Queenstown. HUNNDAYS AND SATURDAYS. HUNNDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Bog Great Britain and Ireland for sale. CUNARD MAIL LINE. ling three times a week to and from British a Lowest Prices.
Dir at Company's Office, northwest corner and Randolph-sts., Chicago.
DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

MADE TO ORDER

In First-class Style from Hand-

some All-Wool Cassimeres for

\$4.00!

IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE!

Our Manufacturing Rooms.

At all times open to the Public.

Our advertisements are truthful.

We feel sorry for merchants that

falsely advertise because they are

jealous of our success. TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

Scores of the best men in Chicago,

that were "panted" by us last week,

are LIVING WITNESSES to our

good faith. Trousers to order, made just as you want them in every par-

ticular, from All-Wool Cassimeres

\$4.00!

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

TO BENT.

FOR RENT.

DESTRABLE OFFICES IN THE

TORENT.

FOR RENT, LOW,

In that Spiendid Building Nos. 113 and 115 State-st., the rear half of second floor, and the whole of the third, fourth, and firth floors, 48x150 feet, with heat-ing and elevator if required. The same are well lighted and finished, and will divide to suit parties.

nten and unished, and will divide to suit parties.

J. M. WILLIAMS,

Nixon Building, corner LaSalle and Mouroe-st

BONDS AND STOCKS.

I will receive scaled proposals until Feb. 25, 1878, at 12 m., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following securities:

1 Grundy County, III., 6 per cent bond for \$1,500, dated Sept., 1875, due Sept. 21, 1881, coupons payable

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, is selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
On large cities in England, France, Germany; buying
and selling Government Bonda, Cook County and City
Bonds; loams money on mortgages; receives deposits;
and does a general banking business.

PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO.

90 WASHINGTON-ST., rovides salaried and laboring men a place for the sav-ing and borrowing of money, and to small capitalists a refectly safe investment with larger returns than can otherwise obtained. HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

PROPOSALS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO & ALTON RAILBOAD COMPANY,
2 and 4 West Van Buren-st., CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1878.

Notice to Contractors.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company in Chicago until noce on the Sich of February Inst. for the grading, masonry, treate and pile bridges on Sections No. 1 to 84, inclusive with the exception of the bridge over the Ausouri kiver), on the line of the proposed extension of this company's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Missenson of the proposed extension of this company's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Missenson of the proposed extension of this company's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Missenson of the proposed extension of this company's railway from Mexico to Marshall, in Missenson of the proposed extension of the proposed extens

ideago.

Contractors will be required to give satisfactory secity for the completion of the work according to conact, and also for the prompt payment for all supplies
rehased and labor employed while prosecuting the

nider their personal supervision.

The work will be paid for in cash, and will not be sontracted except at the lowest cash prices.

Proposals should be inclosed and addressed to the Chief Engineer of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, Ill., and marked Proposals for Work in dissouri. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

FOR SALE.

HO! FOR FLORIDA!

Forty acres choice land under cultivation and fenced, with a lot of orange and bearing peach trees; house built last fall; one mile from Lawty; only \$600 cash; low is your time to buy a sunny home cheap. Call or iddress FIAN K PEIRICE. 800 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

WANTED-SEGARS.

Nice Seed Conchas very low for cash. No trash. Condential. I 14, Tribune office.

BUSINESS WANTED.

I have about \$2,000 and my services to invest in some are, legitimate business. Address, with full name and particulars, N 2, Tribune office.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and Sickel STATE HANTELS, PROBASE RANGET 1953 STATE-OF.

ntracting will be prohibited, and contractors

FINANCIAL.

Room 8 Tribune Building.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

heavy and light weight, for

Our Cutting Rooms.

Our Pressing Room.

WASHINGTON.

The House Silver Men Hold

an Important Con-

ference.

Much Opposition to the Bill as

It Came from the

Senate.

It Is Referred to the Bank-

ing and Currency

Committee,

With Instructions to Report It

Back to the House at

Any Time.

Its Final Passage Delayed,

but Not Greatly En-

dangered.

It Is Now Believed that the

President Will Interpose

His Veto,

In Which He Will Specify the Sort

of Bill that Will Meet His

SILVER.

ADVERSE CIBCUMSTANCES.

were not successful in bringing up their bill in the House this morning. Speaker Randall's de-risions and the rules of the House were against

them. Upon the opening of the session the Speaker decided that the roll-call upon the pri-

rate bills coming over from Friday, which had

been ordered, must be taken before other busi

ness could be considered. That consumed half an hour. Then came the call of States, or

cupying one hour and a half, and at 2 o'clock

the District Committee had its day. The Speaker's decision as to that day was that no

suspension of the rules could be considered to costpone that day. Accordingly, after an in-

NOT TO PRESS THE BILL

was made more necessary on account of the great conflict of opinion as to the Senate bill.

pposed, as well as the Allison amendment pro-iding for an international conference. Or

ious as it may seem, the latter amendment en-

former, and the argument was strongly put that the United States should

ATTEND TO ITS OWN APPAIRS

and not go begging among European nations for their opinions. Others maintained that

exactly as it came from the Senate, in order to make it certain that some silver measure would

MOST CERTAINLY VETO THE BILL.

the grounds which the President assigned as the basis of his veto were that, in his opinion, the bill was, first, an injury to public credit; second, a breach of public fath; and thirdly, it was unconstitutional in that it interferes with vested rights, and is a violation of contracts. Upon the latter point the President stated that

the was not entirely clear.

The gold men are a good deal exercised to know how to explain the fact that, notwish-standing the passage of the Silver bill in the

TO APPRECIABLE EFFECT UPON THE GOLD MARKET,
and that in point of fact on Saturday, after the

bill passed, gold declined 1/4 per cent. Some of them maintain that, in view of the fact that sil-

rency, to apparate themselves from the extrements, who want it made a fail legal-tender for all past as well as future transactions. The vote is so close in the Senate that a change of three or four would suffice to carry the vete and defeat the present bill. If the bill passes the House as it comes from the Senate, it will probably so to the President Thursday, the Sistile will in that case send in the veto before the

Senate, it has

formal conference, the silver peop

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1878. FOREIGN.

Late Advices Generally of a Quite Peaceful Character. TROUSERS

Bismarck Quietly at Work in the Interest of Conciliation.

A Rupture Between Austria and Russia Prevented by His Efforts.

German Influence Likewise Bars an Alliance Between Austria and England.

The Aim and Object of the Triple Alliance Made Known.

English Interference in European Affairs Will Not Be Tolerated.

Little Progress Made in Arrangements for the Coming Conference.

The Papal Conclave Preliminaries---A Brilliant Double Royal Wedding.

DIPLOMACY.

CONTINUANCE OF THE CABINET STRUGGLE. Boston Square-Dealing Clothiers, Furnishers, By Cable to The Chicago Tribune. 1 TRUTHFUL ADVERTISERS, LONDON, Feb. 19-6 a. m .- While all indi eations point to a peaceful settlement of the Corner Clark and Madison-sts., Eastern question, there is no doubt that Aus-Branch, 532 Milwaukee-av., corner tria, like England, is preparing for war, in ease the present negotiations should fail. OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL NINE. AT PESTH

80,000 troops have been quietly assembled nd contracts made for forwarding provisons to them if they should take the field. Two camps of 20,000 men have also been established at Poprid and Palossa, near the Gallician frontier.

TO-DAY important statements may be expected in the Parliaments of England, Austria, and Ger-

Late yesterday evening a commi from Russia was received by Lord Derby, in reply to his note relative to Gallipoli, and a Cabinet council was immediately summoned for an unusually early hour to-day. I am informed that

THIS COMMUNICATION offers or asks an alternative to the occupation of Gallipoli which Russia desires as an offset to her forbearance in leaving that

THE BUSSIANS have withdrawn from Samidie redoubt, in the environs of Constantinople, and no advance beyond the neutral zone is expected again, unless the British fleet actually enters the harbor of Constantinople.

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

BISMARCK HAS SPOKEN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Conflicting explanations are given of the reason and character of the German intervention which seems to have tided over the recent crisis. A dispatch from St. dated Sept., 1875, due Sept. 21, 1881, coupons payable annually.

8 Fort Dodge Coal Co. first mortgage 10 per cent bonds, each for \$1,000, dated Oct. 2, 1876, duesport. 1, 1886; coupons April and October.

12 Kankakee Company of Wilmington, Ill.. 8 per cent bonds, each for \$1,000, and 80 of the same, each for \$100, coupons January and July, dated Jan. 1, 1871, due Jan. 1, 1871; trues deed recorded in the counties of 14 shares of \$100 each in the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building of Chicago.

The right to reject any and all proposals reserved. Mark bids. "Froposals."

L. B, OTI'S. Receiver of the State Savings Institution. Petersburg of Feb. 17 says there is the greatest disappointment there, because the people ex-pected the moral support of Germany, whereas now they hear the Emperor of Germany, in his speech from the Throne, referred to the pro-gramme of the Constantinople Conference as A HINT TO AUSTRIA.

A Vienna correspondent asserts that Russia eagerly deferred to Prince Bismarck's views when the latter, at Austria's solicitation, inwhen the latter, at Austria's solicitation, in-timated to Prince Gortschakoff that he was straining the situation beyond reasonable bounds. The correspondent adds: "A rupture between Austria and Russia was imminent a between Austria and Russia was imminent a week ago, and in place of a Kaiserbund an Anglo-Austrian combination was on the point of being established. It suited Prince Bismarck to a certain extent that Austria and Russia should be at variance, but it was altogether contrary to his calculations that Austria should form a separate alliance with England, and help and the post separate alliance with England. and, had he not been appealed to in time, he would have expressed himself before the Ger-

There are still wide divergencies between Russia and Austria. Prince Bismarck will complete the reconciliation at the Congress. England must look to berself. She has interests at stake which she will certainly be called upon to defend. There is not a statesman on the Continent, outside those directly concerned, that does not admit the chief object of the triple alliance to be
THE ANNIHILATION OF BRITISH INFLUENCE

A Berlin dispatch apparently confirms a portion of the foregoing. It says: "It is doubt ful if Prince Bismarck will make a full exposition of his Eastern policy, as was expected in re-rly to the interpellation in the Reichstag on Tuesday. He will probably be more inclined to explain his views confidentially at one of his parliamentary soirces."

AT THE REQUEST OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM." LONDON, Feb. 18-5 a. m.-A Paris dispatch says it is understood that Russia has issued a circular informing the Powers that she has renounced the occupation of Constantinople at the request of the Emperor William.

NEGOTIATIONS. THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Frankfort-on-the-Main is conspicuously mentioned as the place for holding the Congress, but Baden-Baden is likely to be selected. Austria lays great stress on the Congress assembling as soon as possible, as the surest means to prevent further complications.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—The Russians have withdrawn from the Samidle redoubt of the Constantinople line of defense, occupied Friday. The orders to Russian troops are not to cross the line of demarkation drad by the constanting fixed by the const

Powers that the Greeks have again crossed the frontier, near Arta, in Albania.

ARRIVED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.—The Czarowitz
and Grand Duke Vladimir have arrived here.
THE LINE OF DEMARCATION. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—Two Russian officers have arrived here en route for Asia to fix the line of demarcation.

AUSTRO-HUNGART.

London, Feb. 18—5 a. m.—A special from Pesth says Mr. Fisza, Chief of the Hungarian Ministry, has conferred with the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Andrassy on the Eastern question, and will afform the Diet that the Hungarian Government is in complete agree-ment with Count Andrassy that Austro-Hun-gary is resolved to defend her interests, first gary is resolved to defend her interests, first diplomatically at the Congress, and then if nec-essary by force. During Saturday and Sunday artillery was quietly dispatched to the frontier of Transylvania and more will follow. The Ministry of War has prepared plans by which it could mass 600,000 men on the frontier within a fortuleful.

within a fortnight. WANTS SOMETHING IN RETURN. A Vienna correspondent believe Prince Gort-schakoff's last dispatch claims some concession from England in return for Russia's not occu-pying Gallipoli. This proposal, however, is couched in conciliatory terms.

ouched in conciliatory terms.

NO INVITATION RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Govern ment has not received the invitation to send representative to the Congress at Baden-Baden to deliberate upon the Eastern question. The propriety of accepting such invitation, when received, will be the subject of Cabinet dis-cussion, and will be treated with all the im-

GALLIPOLI. LONDON, Feb. 19-5. a. m.-A St. Petersburg correspondent hears, on good authority, that Russia has declared, or is about to declare, that she has had no intention of occupying

LONDON, Feb. 19-5 a. m.-A Vienna corre spondent says it is announced from Constanti-nople that the Porte has instructed Safvet Pasha to hasten the peace negotiations, and, it possi-ble, conclude them before the end of February.

ENGLAND.

IN PARLIAMENT. LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords to-night Lord Stratueden and Campbell will move "that, in the orinion of this House, the terms of armistice between Russia and the Porte are such as to satisfy her Majesty's Government in taking every precantion to discourage the en-croschments by which the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are unfortunately threatened." MOBILIZATION.

officially notified that the Second Army Corps will be mobilized at an early date. PUBLIC MEETING. The public meeting of the workmen of Lon-

on on the Eastern question is fixed for Thurs-

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Her Majesty's frigate Raleigh, reported ashore on Rabbit Island, is afloat again. She sustained no damage. NOT DEBATABLE. LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby appealed to Lord

Stratheden and Campbell not to bring on his motion, previously stated. The Government, ord Derby said, could not discuss the armis-

In reply to a question of Lord Granville, Lord Derby responded that Admiral Hornby moved the fleet to Moudinia Bay on account of better anchorage there and better telegraphic com-munication with Constantinople, and there were no further advices regarding the Russian advances on Constantinople, but information had been received regarding a possible advance on Gallipoli, but the Government had not had time DENIAL

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby read a letter from Mr. Layard denying for himself and Server Pasha the statement made some days ago that misled, and encouraged to fight by the promise of English support, particularly by Beaconsfield NOT DUE TO NEGOTIATIONS.

Lord Derby stated also that the movement of the fleet to Moudinia Bay was not due to any negotiations, and that no progress had been made in the matter of the assembling of the

CONCILIATORY. London, Feb. 18 .- The Press Association states that an informal Cabinet council to-night discussed the Russian communication respect-ing Gallipoli, which is said to be conciliatory.

Ing Gallipoli, which is said to be conclinatory.

PRACEPUL.

LONDON, Feb. 19—5 a. m.—The Daily News, in a leading article, ears: "We have good reason to believe that if Lord Derby had felt himself at liberty to speak more freely yesterday, it would have been found that the Russian communication was of a character to warrant and onfirm the hopes of peace."

LONDON, Feb. 19—5 a. m.—A special from Gibraltar says: "The channel squadron has ar-rived here. Lord Napier, of Magdala, will start for England to-morrow."

AUSTRIA. ILIZATION.

LONDON, Feb. 19—5 a. m.—A correspondent at Pesth says it is reported that 80,000 men are being secretly mobilized, and that two camps will be formed on the Galician frontier.

EVERTHING LOVELY.

A correspondent at Vienna reports that Gov. Tcherkasky is rapidly reorganizing Bulgaria. The Provincial Legislature will shortly assemble, which will elect a Prince to govern the Province. This hews will relieve Austria of the necessity of mobilizing her army. Austria now implicitly confides in Prince Bismarck, and is convinced that the Congress will arrive at a solution in favor of her interests.

Congress will arrive at a solution of interests.

Austria suggested Baden-Baden as the place for the meeting of the Congress, so that Prince Bismarck might preside.

The correspondent authoritatively denies that Baron Von Hoffman is going to London.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

ESCRIPTION OF THE SIX IRONCLADS IN THE SEA OF MARMORA. In view of the possibility that the British ironclads now in the Sea of Marmors may be called into action under conditions which will demonstrate their qualities, the following description of the six vessels of the squadron under Admiral Hornby will be found interesting:

under Admiral Hornby will be found interesting:

The Alexandra, Admiral Hornby's flagship, the largest-masted ironclad hitherto designed, is a central-battery ship in the best scase. She is the first broad-side armored masted ship built with satisfactory all-round fire, for, out of twelve guns, four, including the heaviest, can fire straight ahead, and two straight astern. On each broadside from four to six guns can be used according to the basing of the enemy. So far as the fighting portion of the vessel is concerned, she is a two-decker, unlike the six armored vessels of the Audacious class. The battery consists of two Woolwich rifle muzzle-loading guns of twenty-five tons each, and ten of the same kind of eighteen tons each, the former being a size not previously attemated to be carried on a broadside ship. To localize the effect of shells exploiding between decks, the main deck battery is divided into two parts by an armored bull head. The water-line is pro-

tected by a belt of armor of a maximum thickness of twelve inches, and the armor forward is carrried down over the ram to strengthen the latter, and to guard the vital parts of the ship from injury by a raking fire from ahead at times when waves or pitching may expose the bow. The machinery, magazines, etc., are similarly protected against a raking fire from abaft, by an armed bulkhead. The batteries are protected by armor only eight inches thick below, and six inches above, which is sufficient protection against guns now in common use on board armed vessels in European navies. In addition to the strength and safety due to numerous water-tight cells between the two bottoms, great increased strength is obtained by the employment of a heavy ionitudinal bulkhead through the centre of the ship. By the bulkheads are sets of three each, and the engines or the twin screws into two sets. These several water-tight bulkheads are so arranged that any one set of boilers can be worked independently of the others; and all communication can be shut off from either set of engines. The total weight of armor and backing is 2,350 tons. The vessel's principal dimensions are: length between perpendiculars, 325 feet; extreme breadth, 63% feet; depth of hold, 18%; fart forward, 26 feet; draft aft, 26½ feet. Her tonnage is 6,050 tons, her horsepower indicated on trial trip 8,600; speed, 15½ knots an hour. The ship has three masts, is bark rigged, and is designed as a cruiser.

The Temeraire is designed as a cruiser.

The Temeraire is designed as a sca-going vessel. Her most important feature is that she carries the upper-deck armament in two fixed open-topped turrets instead of a central battery. At each end of the upper-deck is a pear-shaped tower or battery, standing about 33 feet on its largest axis, by 21½ feet across. This contains a turn-table, on which is mounted a 25-ton gun, which is raised to be fired over the edge of the tower, and immediately after firing sinks under cover to be reloaded. The guns in the open battery are f

has the usual double bottom, and is divided into numerous water-tight compartments. A longitudinal bulkhead protects the machinery. Following are the details of measurement and capacity: Length between perpendiculars, 285 feet; extreme breadth, 62 feet; draft aft, 27 feet; draft forward, 26½ feet; displacement, 8.412 tons; indicated borse-power, 7,000; speed, 14 knots; weight of broadside fire, 2,600 pounds; weight of bow fire, 1,800 pounds; weight of stern fire, 600 pounds. The vessel cost £374,000. She i salso fitted for discharging Whitehead torpedoes beneath the water through a hole in the broadside.

The Flamingo is one of the sloops of modern hole in the broadside.

The Flamingo is one of the sloops of modern date, of composite build, completed last year. She has a displacement of 774 tons; her length is 150 feet; breadth, 29 feet; indicated horse-nower, 750. The cost of hull and machinery was \$160,380 in gold. She is fully rigged as a cruiser, and intended to use sail most of the time in going from port to port. The armanent consists of two 64 and two 20-pounder rides.

The Achilles is a vessel of the fifth class, with 4½-inch armor. Her tonnage is 9,137. She is armed with ten 13-ton and six 634-ton guns.

The Ruby is a comparatively small iron-clad of 1,864 tons. She carries ten 634-ton and two 13-ton guns.

The Salamis is smaller still. Her tonnage is 985. She has two 18-ton guns.

THE PAPACY.

PREPARING FOR THE CONCLAVE. ROME, Feb. 18.—After special service invok-ing the aid of the Holy Spirit for the Conclave, the third story of the Vatican. The operations All the Cardinals have arrived except Di

coming, and McCloskey.

Cardinals Di Pietro, Bishop of Albano, De Lucs, Prefect of the Congregation, and Pane-bianco, Grand Penetentiary, are acceptable for election to the Italians. Cardinals Parocchi, Archbishop of Bologna, and Moretti, Archbishop of Ravenna, are favored by the foreign Cardinals, while Cardinals Pecci, the Pontifical Camerlango, and Di Canassa, Bishop of Verona, are supported in various quarters.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Sixty-one Cardinals entered their cells this evening. The Cardinal Patriarch

their cells this evening. The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has not yet arrived.

The Cardinals will meet twice daily in the Sistine Chapel to vote, viz.: at 10 in the morning and 4 in the atternoon.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

Baltimore.

All the churches were celebrated to-day at a number of Catholic churches in this city of the most impressive character. All the churches were crowded. At the Cathedral a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Thiladelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

ROYAL NUPTIALS.

A DOUBLE WEDDING IN BERLIN. Berlin, Feb. 18.—The marriages of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Crown Prince Berlin, Feb. 18.—The marriages of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, of England, to Bernard, hereditary Prince of the Duchy of Saxe-Meningen, and of the Princess Elizabeth. daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to Augustus, hereditary Prince of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, are to be solemnized this evening. The ceremony will be performed at 7 in the chapel of the Old Palace

The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Wales, which have been devised on a grand scale, will be the traditional dance by torchitight of twelve Ministers of the Emperor's Cabinet.

The trousseau in both cases is entirely of German make.

Prince Bismarck will take part in the wedding festivities, and walk at the head of the ministers in the ceremonial dance, "Mette Flambeaut." Since 1872, the Chancellor has remained away from all court festivities; that he now reappears is considered as indicating a reconciliation between the Chancellor and the Court. Bismarck seems in excellent health and spirits.

Berring, Feb. 18.—The marriages of the

Court. Bismarck seems in excellent health and spirits.

BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The marriages of the Princess Charlotte to the Prince of Sax-Meiningen and the Princess Elizabeth to the Grand Duke of Oldenburg were celebrated tonight with great spiendor. The programme of ceremonies and festivities previously announced was fully carried out, and the distinguished persons mentioned in this morning's dispatch were present. The city is brilliantly illuminated tonight. MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SELGIAN EXPLORERS.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.—An official telegram from Zanzibar announces the death there of MM.

Mars and Crespel, who were sent by the King

Africa.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons to-night the Government bill establishing Representative Boards for the government of countles passed a second reading. JUDICIAL ELECTION.

Galera, Ill., Feb. 18.—Returns aircady in of the Judicial election on Monday are largely in favor of McCoy over Eustice, and the indications are that the majority of the former in Jo Daviess County will reach 400.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

3d of March, but not much before, as heleved to favor as much delay as possible will be impossible to prevent some del the veto in the House, and the Sens scarcely receive it from the House before March. In the Senste

AT LEAST A WHEEL Will be spent over it, so that the decisis scarcely be reached under the most facincumstances before the middle of March if there is a delay in the House, not until

LATER.

to the time of the meeting of Silver League, this evaning. As a result of that meeting the situation is considerably changed. In what respect it is changed may be learned from the following statement: The Silver bill will not be sent to the President for his signature this week. Its supporters in the House of Representatives are by no means pleased with the shape in which the Senate amendments have left the measure, and are greatly divided in sentiment as to the best course to be pursued with it. On Saturday and Sunday some of the most influential members of the Silver League, including Mr. Buckner, its President, and Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, its Secretary, concluded after consultation that the wisest policy would be to cause the rules to be suspended during the seasion of the House to-day, and have the Senate amendments to the Bland bill concurred in without debate. They were not pleased with the character and scope of those amendments, but a careful study of the debate in the Senate and analysis of votes in that body convinced them that they could not do better; but it was soon discovered that there were

PARLIAMENTANT DIFFICULTIES
in the way of the disposal of the bill in the
way to-day. In the first place, a private bi
came over from last Friday, on which a vote ha
to be taken immediately after the readingthe journal, this occupying nearly an hou
Then there was the call of States for bills an
joint resolutions for reference. Finally, at
o'clock, the Committee of the District o
Columbia had the floor, and could not be di
placed even by a two-thirds vote. There was

placed even by a two-thirds vote. There we therefore, to get at the Silver bill to-day, that was to keep the House in season until District Committee had completed its busin and that was found to be impossible. Although a large majority of the House are in favor the speedy passage of the measure, they not quite ready to hold the House in season unseasonable hours for that purpose.

The next plan sugrested was that proposed.

and unlimited issue of silver, and care e tively little for the bill if it does not those features. Gen. Ewing, who was and was intending to remain there sever

some of the leading advocates of the original Biand bill were very earnest in their opposition to the bill as it came from the Senate. The limitation upon coinage contained in the Senate amendment, which was substituted in place of

fraud and a cheat, and asid that fit was merely a scheme to aid and hasten the resumption of specie payments. The bill as it now stands, he declared, does not remonstize the silver dollar. Free coinage is an indipensable feature of remonstration. Gen. Ewing spoke at considerable length, elaborating

become a law. It was suggested that, having accomplished that purpose, those who wished to go further could secure their end either by additional bills or by clauses to be attached to appropriation bills. This view of the case was strengthened by the fact that some of the more moderate of the silver men notified the leaders that they

WOULD NOT YOTE FOR A BILL

in a different shape from that which came from the Senate. The feeling, therefore, as the caucus of the Silver League assembled, was that while the Senate bill probably was not acceptable to the majority of the advocates of the Bland bill in the House, as a matter of practical and parliamentary wisdom it should be passed.

If there had been any doubt as to the attitude in the House, as a matter of practical and par-liamentary wisdom it should be bassed.

If there had been any doubt as to the attitude of the Fresident, there can be none-now. An Ohio gentleman, who had a conversation with him to-day upon the subject, reports that the President will

that it allowed contracts to be made in the future

10 NORING SILVES COIM.

It was only necessary that gold should be stipulated in the contract, and silver coin could be abut out altogether. The banks were swen now threatening to stipulate for the payment of gold in their contracts. This he thought was all wrong. In France and Germany, he said, such contracts are not allowed by law, as it is held that it is contrary to public polley to allow agreements to be made to pay debts in anything or to permit citizens to make discriminations against any portion of such money not made by the Government itself.

Gen. Butler also called attention to the fact that the bill as it stands makes no provision for the issue of the silver that may be exchanged at the Treasury for certificates, and said that unless some positive directions were given to the Secretary of the Treasury, he might lock up all the silver coin in the Government vaulatie insisted that the bill onght to be sent to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and that it should take the usual course, but said that, although be thought is ought to be changed, he would vote for any measure which the Committee would report.

and that in point of fact on saturday, after the bill passed, gold declined if per cent. Some of them maintain that, in view of the fact that silver will ultimately displace gold in the customs, gold will now be required for no purpose except export, and, accordingly, that there will be nothing to keep the price up. Upon this theory it would seem that by the admissions of the gold men themselves the passage of the Silver bill would facilitate resumption. Another theory is, that the bill will have no practical effect upon the market for a year, possibly two years. Dr. Linderman is confident that THE CAPACITY OF THE MINTS to coin silver will be even greater than the requirements of the present Silver bill. He thinks at the end of three months a much larger amount than two millions monthly could be coined. In the event of the passage of the Silver bill, the Louislana Congressmen will take immediate steps to secure the opening of the New Orleans Mint, at least for silver coinage. They will undoubtedly be assisted by silver men generally.

ANOTHER CHETLIMAN

who has conversed with the President on the subject of a veto states that this is his position: He is not opposed to a silver collar, nor to a considerable or even large coinage of silver. He is not particular as to the size of the dollar, though he thinks a 413½-grain dollar nor to a considerable or even large coinage of silver. He is not particular as to the size of the dollar, though he thinks a 413½-grain dollar nor to a considerable or even large coinage of silver. He is not particular as to the size of the dollar, though he thinks a 413½-grain dollar nor the senate issuing a silver dollar in which to redeem the legal-tender function. He is not apresse to adding aliver to the legal-tender coincion. He is not apresse to adding aliver to the legal-tender coincion. He is not apresse to adding aliver to the legal-tender coincion. He is not apresse to adding aliver to the legal-tender coincion. He is not appear to be seen to seem the legal-tender function. He is

instruction in the Senate amendments. It is that they will remember that they will remember the senate amendments. It is the Senate amendments as den. I woo are in favor of making a direct in the Senate on the question of free coin an unlimited issue of silver dollars; but an unlin

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 h- and upward at 25. 40, 60c per h. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

should recommend the acceptance andments. But, though proposed me men, the reference of the supported by two other classes—thes an opportunity to make speeches who think that the effect on the pube better if the measure is allowed to rular course instead of being driven. House again under whip and spur, ord of consideration or explanation.

ried through the House over the President's fo.

The meeting of the Banking and Currency Comittee to-morrow will therefore be a very imstant one. As soon as the Committee agrees regard to the bill, another meeting of the ver League will be called, and a report will made to that body before it is made the House. It is hardly possible at the measure can be advanced in the House is week beyond a reference to the Committee. O opportunity to report will be given, but next ouday, if the silver men still control two-drds of the House, as they undoubtedly will, the rules can be suspended and a time fixed of the House, as they undoubtedly will, the rules can be suspended and a time fixed of the House, as they undoubtedly will, the rules can be suspended and a time fixed of the House, as they undoubtedly will, the rules can be suspended and a time fixed of the House, as they undoubtedly will the the One PEPURIOANS

Congress, with the exception of Garfield, we had a conference and decided to vote for the Silver bill which Mr. Ewing and his clique favor. Gen. Garfield, of course, ill not vote for any Silver bill.

CAUCUS PROCMEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—After the advantance of the House to-day about sixty embers in favor of the remonetization of silver convened in the room of the Committee on the Judiciary. They were called to order by representative Buckner, who announced that he Executive Committee had agreed to call the association the Silver Union.

Representative Eden offered the following:

Resolved, That to-morrow, immediately after he morning hour, a motion be made by Mr.

resentative Eden offered the following lead. That to-morrow, immediately aftening hour, a motion be made by Mit to proceed with the business on the table, and, on reaching the bill to resilver, the previous question shall be concurring in the Senate amendments. In thomselver, the treatment of the senate amendments of the senate amendments.

salled on concurring in the Senate amendments, and that there be no debate.

Mr. Bright thought there were serious objections to the bill as it was returned from the Senate. One was as to the limitation of coinge, and the other striking out the feature of ree coinage from the House bill. He

WANTED TO MAKE SOME PROTEST
stainst it, for this was a discrimination against oth persons and metal. Holders of gold were rivileged to have their gold bullion coined free f charge, and citizens and foreigners could eneft alike in this respect. Discrimination cannot silver should not be made, as silver to be intend under the bill was to be full legal-tender payment of all debts. What reason was there or discrimination against it in the matter of inage? He stated several other objections against the bill.

against the bill.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION.

Mr. Wright offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the bill should be passed as it came from the Senate.

He said they had been here three months, and it was evident that they had made a decided movement to carry a silver bill. When passed, he thought as a matter of course the President would veto it. He had no doubt of that, but the House could pass the bill over a vote by a majority of two-thirds. By accepting the Senate bill they made the measure certain and sure. Free coinage was a small matter. The bill secures a silver currency. It would have

A GOOD EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY.
he bill should pass as it came from the Senit would be a great victory. When gentlen were certain of a good thing, why should

they hesitate?

Mr. Hanna said while he was in favor of free sinage, yet it seemed to him as a question of olicy it would be best for them as a body to ake up and pass the bill. He did not believe he President would veto the bill. The President dared not do it. Mr. Hanna made this celaration as a radical Republican. If the resident should veto the bill, two-thirds of oth Houses would pass it, to the contrary notinhstanding. Now is the time to drive the set nail. While he did not approve of the enate amendments, he thought the passage it he bill would do very much to strengthen as confidence of the country.

of the bill would do very much to strengthen the confidence of the country.

MR. EMING
said the people of the country were in intense business distress, and looking for some relief from the remonetization of silver. Under this bill they would receive none, and he ventured the assertion that not \$100,000 would be put into circulation by it. The Secretary of the Treasury had the power to sell bonds to buy buillion in order to resume specie payment. This bill remonetizes silver, and every dollar of the \$2,000,000 authorized to be coined per month will be bought up by Secretary Sherman for the purpose of hoarding it for the prosecution of his resumption scheme, and when this bill was passed the advocates of resumption would say: "You strengthened our cause by giving us \$4,000,000 of coin dollars a year."

Mn. HASKELL said he was no admirer of Secretary Sherman and his financial policy, but for two years past the Secretary and the Director of the Mint have said that, if the people want dollars of the secretary and the Director of the Mint have said that, if the people want dollars of the secretary and the Director of the country month.

Mn. Ewing said he did not want a chest

wery month.

Mr. Ewing said he did not want a cheat samed off on the country. This bill gave to secretary Sherman the power to coin either 000,000 or 4,000,000 of silver dollars a month; ut, with such a restriction, it was adhering in fact, to the gold standard. He would not set for it.

offect, to the gold standard. He would not rote for it.

BUTLER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Butler said, although he did not like this sill, he would take it if he could obtain nothing better. The silver had a giant's strength, and hould exercise it. They could do what they leased. He thought it would be unwise to ass the bill without affording some time for lebats. This would strengthen the measure. If the bill should be passed without debate the resident might send it back without his approval, saving be did so because he never had send of any reason being given in the House why a should become a law; therefore Mr. Butler rould have it debated in order to take away all zecuses for the Executive to say he had a right o send it.

send it back because there had been no deie on it.

If. Butler then criticised that part of the bill
erein it says the silver dollar shall be a legalider at nominal value for all debts and dues,
blic and private, except where otherwise exsaly stipulated in the contract. According
this every banker or broker, or other person,
y say he will not take silver but only gold,
held that such exclusion could not be made,
i referred to the decision of the French Court
cessation in the case of a contract that a retal of the money of the country was against
blic policy, and ought not therefore to be
emitted.

to the Committee on Banking and Co There were only three or four voice

DR. LINDERMAN.

WHAT THE MINTS WILL DO.

Special Disputch to The Calcago Pribane.
NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mints, was quesof the Bland Silver bill. He thought there was little doubt the bill would become a law, and said he had consequently been taking measu, in expectation of its enactments. The three mit of the United States, he said, at Philadelph San Princisco, and Carson City, would probably be able to run out \$1,000,000 in the new coins during the first mouth after the passage of the bill. In the second mouth the number of dollars coined would probably be increased to \$3,000,000, while thereafter a maximum rate of coinage of \$3,000,000 a month would probably be reached.

DURING THE PIRST YEAR
\$30,000,000 of the new dollars could be coined.
The necessary amount of gold coinage could be combined, and the subsidiary silver coins also be got out as rapidly as hitherto. Betwee \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in subsidiary silver coins are still to be produced under the order issued by the Secretary of the Treas ury during Grant's Administration. THE NEW DOLLAR WILL LOOK.

Two designs have already been made for the new dollar. Both are very pretty, and the few coins that have been struck in the mint for the benefit of the Congressional Committees are exceedingly attractive in appearance. The obverse of one of the designs, which, with a few alterations, will which, with a few alterations, will probably be accepted, has a beautiful head of Liberty, a firm and expressive profile, with luxuriant hair crowned with the traditional cap and coronet, with shafta of wheat. Above the head is the motto: "E Pluribus Unum." Below is the date, "1878." On the reverse is an eagle with uplifted wings, two stars, in a semi-circle the words "United States of America." and beneath them, "In God We Trust," while below the eagle is stamped "One Dollar." The other design is similar, but less artistic.

The mints, if the Bland bill becomes a law, will still produce trade-dollars for the Chinese trade.

rade. Dr. Linderman thinks the bill will pass the

JOHN. RENNEDY'S ARGUMENT IN THE CHINAMAN'S BE-

Buccial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Hou Committee on Education and Labor to day listened to the second installment of P. G. Kennedy's written argument on the Chinese question. It was much more lively and interesting than the first portion, and displayed considerable literary shifts, and inspersits. He commenced to day ability and ingenuity. He commenced to day by grouping and contrasting a number of state ments which, he asserted, could be found in the argumentative report of the Congressional Investigating Committee. Thus, he said, it appeared that Chinamen were shiftless, yet took wealth from this country; they were dishonest people, and, nevertheless, Chinese merchants enjoyed better credit in San Francisco than Americans; their habits were filthy and dangerous to health, yet they did more work than white laborers. He then took up the address of the Committee of the California State Senate, and claimed that it also abounded in paradoxes. "Thus it appears," said he, "that John Chinaman is slight and the Anglo-Saxon cannot compare with him; he works for nothing, but has sent \$180,000 000 to China; he adds nothing to the wealth of the country, but supplies labor for the great State of California. He ought to be expelled, but this would derange industrial pursuits; his abits were such as to make people loathe him ret he is received into almost every family as a domestic servant." Kennedy next stated that, although the Chinese in California have paid large amounts for poll-taxes and mining licenses, no Chinese children are allowed to enter the public schools.

ment as untrue, and said the public schools were open for all children of a suitable age. Kennedy-I say there are 8,000 Chinese children in San Francisco, and it is very strange that they are attending private schools if public

schools are open to them.

Messrs. Davis, Page, and Wigginton also denied the correctness of Kennedy's assertion, but he said he would at the next meeting prove it, although Davis doubted if there are 1,000 Chinese in the State under 16 years of age, and Wigginton did not believe there are more than 1,000 under 21. Kennedy then entered upon

AN EXTENDED BULOGIUM of Chinese mental capacity and moral characteristics, described the pure civil-service policy of China, quoted testimony commendatory of the Chinese merchants, which, he claimed, was equally applicable to the humbler classes; said that Col. Bee considered Mongolian immigrants the peers of any sidered Mongolian immigrants the peers of any that came to our abores, and supplemented Bee's opinion by sarcastically remarking that Chinamen are not Sabbath-breakers, criminals, paupers, ballot-box stuffers, Mollie-Maguires, or conspirators against the public schools, nor do they claim two-thirds of the public offices. He then read from the San Francisco Chronicle a statement that, on a certain day, two Chinamen had been sentenced in the Police Court for some offense, and six white persons had committed assaults on inoffensive Chinamen. This, he lutinated, was a fair sample, and proceeded to ask, with reference to

was a fair sample, and proceeded to ask, with reference to THE ARGUMENT OF NON-ASSIMILATION. What people would assimilate with neighbors that stoned them whenever they put foot out of doors? The Chinese would assimilate with our people if they were kindly treated, but the tendency to assimilate would draw down upon them greater hatred.

Kennedy thereupon very sophistically referred to the Dutch in Pennsylvania, and the Menonites and Shakers as examples of communities or sects of people who had not greatly assimilated with their surroundings during two or more generations. He knew Swiss who had worn blouses for half a century, and it was rather to the credit of Chinameu that they had not hastened to change their attire, for their clothes were more sensible than ours. He also referred to an alleged denunctation by Archbishop Alemeny, of marriages of Catholics to persons of any other laith, and spoke of similar restrictions imposed upon Hebrews. "Furthermore," said he, "do the nuns, do the priests, assimilate? Judging from Peru," he added, "Chinamen are not more disinclined to assimilate than many of those who lead in this charge against them.

PLACE THEM ON AN EQUALITY

are not more disinclined to assimilate than many of those who lead in this charge against them.

PLACE THEM ON AN EQUALITY with white men and negroes, and see if they will not assimilate." During the remainder of the time occupied by him to-day he cited numerous newspaper articles to show that white men went to California just like Chinamen, to make money. Mongolian infanticide and other secret crimes are paralleled by equally atrocious instances in or near Washington and other Eastern cities.

He wound un for the time being by reading a description of a scene in the San Francisco Mission Church of the baptism of the adult Mongolians, followed by sacramental services, in which fifty Chinese Christians participated.

The Chairman at this point informed Mr. Kennedy that the Committee would hear the conclusion of his argument at another meeting, but, before adjournment,

THE FOLLOWING COLLOUTY took place:

Congressman Page—I would like to ask Mr. Kennedy a question. Are you here as an attorney of the Chinese six Companies!

Kennedy—Well, sir, I appear as a representative of the Chinese in California, and I believe I also represent the agricultural interests of that State.

Page—Have you ever lived there!

Kennedy—No, never. Neither did Robertson, who wrote the history of America, ever live on this Coutinent.

Lustrell—Have you been employed to represent the Chinese! Kennedy—Yes, but I have never been paid, nor do I expect to be paid, except by the reward of a good congecience.

The Committee then adjourned till Thursday,

NOTES AND NEWS.

WANTS A FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tydeshe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Some of radical Republicans are evidently making preparations for a break with the Administration. One of them stated to day that nothing could benefit the party more than to have a row for thirty days. Possibly that row is to be precipitated in the speech which Eugene Hale, of Maine, is preparing as an arraignment Southern policy of the Administration.

Southern policy of the Administration.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADERS' ASSOCIATION have submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means a protest against the proposed change of duty on wines from the present specific to an ad-valorem system. They claim that it will be detrimental to the interest of the Government, the people, and the trade. The Exporters' American which is to meet, here to morrow.

the people, and the trade. The Exporters' Association, which is to meet here to-morrow, will, it is said, take ground in favor of a liberal Brazilian steamship subsidy.

The New York merchants are protesting against the new regulations of the Treasury Department tending to prevent Custom-House frauds. They combain that a great deal more time is requisite to transact their business, and that the effect of the order is a great commercial hindrance. It is now said that customs officers of the Treasury are not seriously considering the establishment of a general sample bureau at Washington, on the ground that the present sample office in New York, properly managed, is sufficient for the purpose.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson has given his testimohy to the House Committee on Naval Expenditures. He has stated that he was obliged to cancel the greater portion of Robeson's contracts, partly on the ground of fraud, and partly for the reason that they were made without lay.

Donbts are expressed in diplomatic circles as

made without lay.

CUBA.

Doubts are expressed in diplomatic circles as to the authenticity of the afleged Cuban compromise. The Cubans here doubt it, and consider that the publication of the alleged compromise of peace is an expedient of the Spanish authorities to delude the volunteers at Havana as to the condition of affairs on the island. It is not believed that Mantilla, the Spanish Minister here, has arrived at any such understanding with the Cuban representatives as has been stated.

ing with the Cuban representatives as has been stated.

THE SENATE not baying received any of the appropriation bills from the House, went to work to-day upon those bills upon its calendar to the consideration of which no Senator objected, and restricted each Senator to a five-minutes' speech on each bill considered. A number of bills were thus considered and passed, and the Senate then went into executive session. Quite a number of nominations were confirmed, among them that of Mr. Sargent as Postmaster at Methura. Every Senator had been supplied with a copy of the newspaper containing Gen. Butler's pronunciamento against this appointment, but the Senate Committee on Post-Roads recommended that it be confirmed, and it was confirmed without a word of opposition.

Gov. Packard left to-night for New Orleans, having received a dispatch announcing the death of a child. This is the second death in his family this winter. The health of Mrs. Packard has been seriously affected by these afflictions, and serious fears are entertained that she may sink under them.

Representative Brarg. of Wisconsin, ad-

s has been seriously affected by these afflictions, and serious fears are entertained that she may sink under them.

ARMY PERQUISITES.

Representative Bragz, of Wisconsin, addressed on the 4th inst. a note to Quartermaster-General Meigs requesting information as to the number and grade of officers who receive allowance for fuel, forage, and quarters in kind in Washington. New York, Chicago, and St. Paul. These allowances are in addition to the regular pay of the officers. The Quartermaster-General has in response to Bragz's request prepared a statement showing the amount paid for the month of December last, which may be taken as an average for each month. From this statement it appears that, during December, fuel, forage, and quarters in kind were provided to eighty officers in Washington, amounting in the aggregate to \$5,900. Of this, Gen. Sherman received the lon's snare, \$230, or at the rate of \$3,000 per year. In Chicago mineteen officers received their allowances, aggregating \$1,350 for the month, of which Lieut. Gen. Sheridan received \$108, or \$1,236 per annum. In New York forty-five officers received their allowance, aggregating \$3,133 for the month, of which Maj. Gen. Hancock received \$108, or at the rate of \$1,296 per year. In St. Paul twenty officers received an aggregate of \$1,342 for the month, of which Brig.-Gen. Pope received \$90, or at the rate of \$1,300 per year. In the four cities the aggregate allowance was \$10,924, or at the rate of \$130,088 per annum. These allowances are in many instances more than sufficient to pay house-rent for those who are so fortunate as to receive them. It is said to be a species of favoritism which is the cause of much dissatisfaction, and for this reason the practice may be abolished by Congress.

THE MURPHY TEMPERACE MOVEMENT

species of favoritism which is the cause of much dissatisfaction, and for this reason the practice may be abolished by Congress.

THE MURPHY TEMPERACE MOVEMENT in this city is accomplishing much good, although it has not yet had any effect on Congressmen, particularly Senators. Since Murphy has been here, however, all Rudors, and even ale and beer, have been excluded from the Capitol restaurants, and several of the lowest rumshops have been closed in the northern part of the city. There is quite alively misunderstanding between the managers here and Mr. Murphy on the money question. Some of the promoters of the temperance movement thought that it was improper for Mr. Murphy to put up at the best hotel in the city and keep his daughter there; also that his money ought to be devoted to charity, etc. It was apparent at one time that the quarrel would drive Murphy out of town, but an amicable understanding has been restored by Murphy paying for his daughter's board, and the proprietor of the Ebbitt House reducing Murphy's rates.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

was on the floor of the Senate to-day, and his conversation would seem to indicate that he has not changed his hostile opinion in regard to the Administration of Mr. Hayes. He received marked attention on all sides.

SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Wistern Associated Press.

marked attention on all sides.

SUBSIDY BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Representative Waddell, Chairman of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Office Committee and read his report accompanying the bill, as alopted by the House Committee, to provide for two ocean mail steamship lines between the United States and Brazil. The bill as agreed upon will be submitted to the House the first opportunity.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated the following Postmasters: Herman H. Newell, South Evanston, Ill.; William K. Kurtz, Athens, O. CONFIRMED.

masters: Herman H. Newell, South Evanston, Ill.; William K. Kurtz, Athens, O.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: A. V. Dockery, North Carolina, United States Consul at Leeds; John Q. Smith, Ohio, Consul-General for the United States Marshal for Indiana.

Collectors of Customs—John S. Collins, District of Brunswick, Ga.; William H. Sargent, Castline, Me.; Noel B. Nutt, Passamaquoddy, Me.

Indian Agents—Samuel A. Ely, of Philadelphia, Pawnee Agency; A. B. Hunt, of Kentucky, Kiowa Agency; A. B. Hunt, of Kentucky, Kiowa Agency; Minnesota.

Postmasters—S. L. Grosvenor, Marietta, O.; Joseph Hall, Oconto. Wis.; J. J. Kessler, Geneva, Il.; Aaron Miles, Sullivan, Ill.; Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, Carmi, Ill.; Samuel C. Kenaga, Kankakee, Ill.

Another Subsidy.

The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to-day agreed to report a bill in favor of establishing a steamship mail line from Galveston, Tex., to Vers Cruz.

MINT BILL.

A bill introduced by Senator Eustis to-day

favor of establishing a steamship mail line from Galveston, Tex., to Vera Cruz.

A bill introduced by Senator Eustis to-day proposes the appropriation of \$60,000 available immediately for reopening the mint and assay office at New Orieans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The following decision was rendered by the Sapreme Court to-day:

No. 1.106. Cromwell vs. The County of Sac; error to the Circuit Court for Iowa. In this cause the Court held that, where a person purchased a municipal bond that had several years to run, to which an overdue and unpaid coupon for interest was attached, the fact did not render the bond and subsequently-maturing coupons dishonored paper, so as to subject them in the hands of the purchaser for value to defenses good against the original holder. That a purchaser in the market of a negotiable security, inliess personally chargeable with fraud, can recover the full amount of the security against the maker, though he may have paid less than its par value, whatever infirmities may have attended its origin, and a subsequent purchaser, even with notice, takes the paper with like immunity for value before maturity, takes it freed from all infirmities of origin, the only exceptions being where the securities were absolutely void for want of power to issue them, or where the circulation was prohibited by the law for fillegality of consideration, such as being founded upon gambling or usurious transactions. Municipal bonds in Iowa, it is said, drawing 10 per cent interest before maturity under the law of that State, draw the same interest after maturity, and the coupons attached to such bonds

the judgments entered upon them. Reversed.
No. 202. The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad
Company vs. McCarlty. Error to the Circuit
Court for the District of Missouri. In this
case the Court held that the railroad company
having contracted to forward cattle from East
St. Louis to Philadelphia, it is responsible for
the transportation over the whole route, as
well on the tracks or other companies as upon
its own; that railroad companies, timess forbidden to do so by their charters, have power
to contract for shipments the entire distance
freight is to be carried over connecting lines.
Affirmed.

Affirmed.

The President has approved the joint resolution declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inexpedient.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

M. Outrey, French Minister, denies the report that the Paris Exposition will probably be postponed on account of the grave situation of affairs in Europe.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Mr. Voorhee presented the petition of citizens of Warres County, Ind., praying for the remonetization of the silver dollar, and the repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

The Vice-President—It will be referred to the Committee on Finance, under the last clause. Mr. Voorhees—The repeal of the Specie-Re

sumption act is yet to come, and I hope it will come soon.

The resolution that the Senate should consider the bills on the calendar, not objected to, was agreed to.

The bill to enable Indians to become citizens

was taken up during the morning hour, and Mr. Whyte spoke in opposition.

At the expiration of the morning hour, further consideration of the bill was postponed till

Monday next.

Mr. Bayard presented the petition of the National Liberal League, signed by the officers thereof and 10,660 persons residing in every State of the Union, favoring the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, separating Church and State, Referred. Monday next.

Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. Chaffee—To provide for the election of
a Territorial Governor, Secretary, and other Territorial officers in the several Territories. Referred. ritorial omcers in the several retritories. Referred.

The resolution of Mr. Beck to have an inquiry into the legislation needed to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the country was adopted.

Mr. Cameron presented the resolutions of the City Council of Erie, proposing to convey to the United States ground in that city upon condition that the Government will proceed to erect buildings suitable for the accommodation of the United States Courts and other United States offices. Referred.

ferred.

Mr. Cameron also presented the petition of the
American Iron & Steel Association, remonstrating

Mr. Cameron also presented the petition of the American Iron & Steel Association, remonstrating against any change in the present rates of duties on imports. Referred.

Mr. Cameron (Fa.) introduced a bill to reinstate certain officers of the United States army. Referred. It provides that all officers of the United States army who have served therein more than twenty years continuously, and served also during the late Rebellion, and who were wounded and brevetted for zaliant service in the field of action, and who were honorably mustered out of the service under Sec. 12, set of July 15, 1870, be reinstated and retired as of the date they were respectively mustered out.

Mr. Hereford presented a memorial of the Board of Commissioniers appointed by the Governors of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, relative to the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries, asking an appropriation to eximple the Davis

Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, relative to the improvement of the Ohio River and its tributaries, asking an appropriation to complete the Davis Island dam, near Pittsburg, Referred.

Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the resolution instructing the Committee to consider as to the expediency of reducing and readjusting the compensation of Pension Agents, and also as to the practicability of having pensioners paid directly from the Treasury of the United States, together with the views in writing of the various puolic officers to whom the question had been submitted, and moved that they be printed and recommitted. So ordered.

Mr. Withers also gave notice that to-morrow he would call up for consideration the Senate bill amending the laws granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their wisows.

Mr. Dorsey submitted an amendment to the resolution recently submitted by Mr. Voorbees instructing the Committee on Judiciary to procure information in relation to the bonds of certain railroad companies on certain contingent landgrants of the lands of Indians of the Indian Territory. The amendment isstructs the Committee to ascertain what amount of money has been expended by the several Indian tribes of the Indian Territory in support of delegates to Washington dense the agent for verse and in concessing the or-

pended by the several Indian tribes of the Indian Territory in support of delegates to Washington during the past five years, and in opposing the organization of a Civil Government over the said Territory, and whether he's such among has been taken from the school funds of any such tribes, and, if so, what isn's latitude is accessary to prevent in future the diversion of such school funds from their legitimate purpose. It further instructs the Committee to accertain whether a civil form of government cannot be organized over the Indian committee to ascertain whether a civil form of government cannot be organized over the Indian Territory for the better protection of life and property, and whether the lands now held in common by said Indian tribes cannot be divided in severalty among the Indians without confirming the conditional grants of lands to cer-tain railroads. Ordered printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were

The Schate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Pre-emption laws.

Mr. Paddock, in explanation of this bill, said it was to allow a settler who had occupied a tract of land a year of more to change his settlement, and take up one under the Homestead law, and the time spent on the former tract to be counted as part of the five years required under the Homestead law.

Senate bill to amend the act of March 2, 1877, to provide for the preparation and publication of the new edition of the Hewised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Senate the extent and condition of lands of the United States in the State of Florida reserved for naval purposes, or for the timber thereon for the use of the navy. Agreed to.

After executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The Silver bill, with the Senate amendments, was returned to the House immediately after the commencement of the session to-day, and pfaced upon the Speakers table, with other accumulated business which has precedence

After the reading of the journal, the roll was called upon private bills. The regular Monday call of States for bills and joint resolutions will be interrupted for the consideration of reports from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Silver bill may be reached to-morrow by a majority vo'et oset seide all previous business on the Speaker's table. A conference of the friends of the bill will be held immediately upon the adjournment this afternoun to consider the bill in its present form and determine further action.

The bill compensating George H. Giddings for mail service rendered prior to the War was passed—yeas, 152; nays, 90.

Bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Robertsom—A resolution of the Louisiana Assembly in favor of the Texas Pacific bill and the Bland Silver bill.

By Mr. Southard—A joint resolution of the Ohio Lexislature declaring United States bonds payable, principal and interest, in silver at the option of the Government, and deniaring further that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in their opposition to the Silver bill, do not represent the views of the people of Ohio.

By Mr. Ruddle—To prohibit the organization of National Banking Associations under the existing laws, and re-charter those now in operation.

By Mr. Burchard—To promote the deposit of savings, and the re-funding of the national debt.

By Mr. Burchard—To promote the Apposition of the District of Columbia for district business.

Mr. Hendae reported back the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District, but which are referred in the Committee on the District, but without action th

The following additional bills were introduced

The following additional Dills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Garfield—To provide for a more thorough investigation of railroad accidents.

By Mr. Banks—Granting the privilege of the floor to one representative of every newspaper having daily telegraphic communication with Washington.

The House adjourned.

A meeting of members of the Silver Union was announced to take place immediately in the sudiciary Committee room.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Shecial Dispatch to The Chloago Tribune.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Feb. 18.—The Grand Council F. & A. M. commenced its annual session here to-day. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons convenes to-morrow. Large numbers of the Iraternity from all parts of the State are in attendance.

Under Bare Poles.

The people of St. Faul were surprised and shocked last week to see a young man naked as to the legs of him bounding furiously along the streets. He had gone into the room at the telegraph office, where curiosity induced him to manipalate one of the batteries and spatter his trousers with the acid contained therein. An operator assumed an expression of horror, and harriedly informed the young man that if he did not pall off his trousers immediately the fluid would burn through the clothing and into the flesh of his legs. The searcher after telegraphic truths was fully convinced that he was in a perilous condition, pulled off his trousers, and scudded for home, without a stitch of rigging clinging his masts.

He Explains the True Inwardness of

Giving the Personal History of the Parties Engaged Therein.

the Beturning-Board Perse-

cutions,

A Most Remarkable Tale of Judicial Corruption and Partisan Scheming.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—5 a. m.—The Times has
the following letter by telegraph from Gov. NEW OMLEANS, Monday, Feb. 18, 1878.—To the Editor of the New York Times: The peculiar position in which I have been placed by the essembles of the Republican party and the investerate traitors to the Republican party and the investerate traitors to the Republican party and the investerate traitors to the Union in the State of Louisians must be pleaded as my excuse for addressing you. As the vilest calumnies, unsupported by a particle of sufficient evidence, have been scattered broadcast over the whole country. I deem it a duty its myself, my late associates, and to the great party to which I belong to send after these calumnies such antidotes as a few facts in the personel history of the chief conspirators and their tools can supply. When it is known that five successive Grand Juries have firmly refused to 'find a true bill strainst me at the high behest of the Attorney-General, and the prosecution against me and my associates is based upon information, some public interest will attach to the personal character of the information. The central figure in this conspiracy is that most supple tool of the traitors of Louisians, Judge William R. Whittaker. He conspired to defrand the Government of the United States of \$600,000, with which he was intrusted as Assistant Treasurer, succeeded in the conspiracy, and stands indicted for felony. On the 11th day of April, 1877, a solle prosequi was entered in the case. The celebrated declaration of the Richalle Government was midde about the same time, the declaration that it was the purpose of that Government to allay anxiety and discountenance all attempts ment was made about the same time, the declaration that it was the purpose of that Government to
allay anxiety and discountenance all attempts
from whatever source to prosecute persons for
political offenses. Judge Whittaker has conducted
himself in the late trial of Gen. Anderson as
though he had andertaken a contract with the
Democratic party to do their dirty work, and receive as his reward full retaliation into their soceive the stated to several persons and ceive as his reward full retallation into their society. He stated to acveral persons, and
to lawyers of high standing, before the
trial of Gen. Anderson, that the jury was
packed for the purpose of his conviction. He
stated further that no motion having for its object
the removal of the cause from his jurisdiction
would have his sanction; that all motions for that
object would be overruled. Judge Whittaker
was elevated from the criminal dock to
the dirty work of the party that
is now controlling him. Nine of the jurors in the
Anderson trial swore that they were prejudiced
against the prisoner, jet they were made to serve.

is now controlling him. Nine of the jurors in the Anderson trail swore that they were prejudiced against the prisoner, yet they were made to serve. Two of them had declared openly that Anderson ought to be hung. During the greater part of the trail Judge Whittaker was in a beastly state of intoxication.

Attorney-General Ogden is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He, too, was aware of the fact that the jury was packed, and sided and assisted in the netarious scheme by which the packing was accomplished. He said he intended to force the trial because he had his jury prepared for conviction; that he kept cancealed in his room Littlefield to prevent his testimosy being taken in Anderson's trial. This Attorney-General is wholly unreliable. As a sworn officer he has speculated upon the collection of taxes. He attempted to force the Grand Jury last summer to find bills of indictment against the Returning Board. He appeared before the Grand Jury, insulted witnesses, and threatened them with hear-ceration if they refused to swear exactly what he desired. Failing to proceive such evidence from the witnesses as he wanted, he accompanied the Judge, to reprimand the witnesses and threaten them with incarrent on the trail of the desired. The desired is the witnesses and threaten them with incarrent on the witnesses and threaten them with incarrent on the trail of the desired. The desired them with incarrent on the witnesses and threaten them with incarrent on the trail of the desired them with incarrent on the trail of the desired. The desired them with incarrent on the trail of the desired them with incarrent on the witnesses and threaten them with incarrent on the trail of the desired.

from the witnesses as he wanted, he secompanied the Judge before the Grand Jury and han him (the Judge) to reprimand the witnesses and threaten them with incarceration if they did not give such festimiony as was required by him. The Judge attempted to force the Grand Jury to find a true bil to satisfy the wants and wishes of the Attorney-General against the Returning Board, but finding sil their extraordinary clotts futile they were compelled to fall back upon the alternative mode of information.

Assistant Attorney-General Eagan is a worthy and pliant tool in the hands of the Attorney-General. He stands indicted for murder in his own parish, having assassinated a brother lawyer on account of his success in practice over him.

Mr. Charles Cavarac, the important and reliable witness in this trio of villains,—Whittaker, Ogden, and Eagan,—is a man of bad reputation for veracity, especially where a political or personal interest is involved. Handreds of men in this city would not believe him under oath. He holds a prominent position in the City Government, although he has denounced the female teachers of the public schools as prostitutes.

William R. Smart, the custodian of the Vernon

denounced the female teachers of the public schools as prostitutes.

William R. Smart, the custodian of the Vernon records, secution only so lie that he could offer that the cou

Hayes and give itio the henchman of their Democracy.

The eyes of the isaders of the Rebellion are already fixed upon the high places of the Government, which they feel assured are as good as in their possession already, as nothing stands in their way now but Wells and Anderson, whose conviction they have contracted for, and the contractors are harrying up their work. This is a national, not a personal question. It is a renewal in insidious guise of the tremendous conflict of 1877, nerhaps of 1861. It becomes the Republicans of the North to be on their guard, and give our

ANDERSON'S CHARGES.

ANDERSON' are quite confident that, if the Supreme Court declines to grant Anderson a new trial, Gov. Nicholls will pardon him, and that the State Senate will confirm the pardon. Under the Constitution of Louisiana, pardons for felouies require the confirmation of the Senate. It is said that air Democratic Senators are necessary to sustain the Governor in such a measure, and that eight have already indicated a willingness to approve of a pardon. It also appears that a secret pledge was given by high officials of the Nicholls tovernment that there should be no proceedings taken against the Returning Board.

A CONDITION.

Persons prominently identified with Louisiana politics say that Gov. Nicholls will pardon the Returning Board on consideration that the President removes the three that are now holding Federal offices from those offices, and agree not to appoint any of the Board to Federal offices in the State of Louisiana.

fices in the State of Louisiana.

AT NEW ORLEANS,
Feb. 18.—Fifty-three Republican members of the Legislature bare signed an appeal asking Executive ciemency in behalf of Thomas C. Anderson.

There was no decision in the case of Anderson's appeal for a new trial, the Judge not having received a copy of the evidence from the defense.

CASUALTIES.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA FLOODS. SAN FRANCISCO; Feb. 18.—The Sacramento River this morning is higher than ever before known. The American River is very high, and the rush of water against the levee opposite its mouth surrounding the Town of Washington is described as terrific. Every exertion is being made to prevent a crevasse, and thus far with made to prevent a crevase, and thus lar with success. A break has occurred in the levee on the Yolo side of the river, about six miles below Washington, which has somewhat relieved the pressure on the levees. It has been snowing in the mountains and raining heavily in the valleys and foothills, and all the streams have risen rapidly. Sacramento City is indoubtedly secure, but considerable damage is reported throughout the valley. The washout on the Placerville & Sacramento Railroad, just above Folsom, has stopped travel. The bridge at Willow Creek, on the California & oridge at willow Creek, on the California & Oregon Road, and a trestle near Wheathand, were washed away. The track south of Chico is eight feet under water. Between Anita and Canna a span of a bridge 175 feet long was carried away, and two miles of track are under deep water. There are small washouts all along the line. The lovee is broken below Wheatland on Bear River, and the track carried away in several places. There were no trains to-day between Sacrimento and Vallejo. The bridge below Daylsville was thrown out of line and is impassable from drift. The Northern Road was badly cut up, and travel is stopped. The Central and Western Pacific main lines are all right. Considerable seepage and drainage water has collected in the lower portion of Sacramento City, bwing to the flood below the city, but the pumps hold it in check. The Catholic Church at St. Helena, Napa County, was blown down last night, and considerable minor damage done. The storm has been unusually heavy, and seems likely to be renewed before morning.

DISABLED. HALIFAX, Feb. 18.—The Government steams Newfield, from France, arrived this morning and reports that on Tuesday she fell in with the steamer Hibernian in a disabled condition having broken her shaft on the 8th inst. The Hibernian was under sail, making for Queenstown. The mails were transferred to the Newfield; also the following passengers: J. G. Shepherd, J. H. Matthews, George P. Nelson,

D. A. Saunders, W. J. Bowes, J. G. Kennedy, Philip Burrand, Arthur C. Burrand, Arthur Frank Stebbins, E. N. Bender, and A. Tobin, John Davis, David Carruthers, and William Reid, the other passengers, remained on the Reid, the other passengers, remained on the Hibernian, which was promised a favorable run FORT WAYNE.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 18.—William Schultz
was instantly killed by being thrown out of a sled yesterday, alighting on his head, and breaking his neck. Mrs. Andrew Smith dropped dead at the church door last night. Cause, heart-disease.

ing. STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Madison, Wis., Feb. 18.—A large number of lawyers, representing the Bar Association, are evening at the legislative caucuses for the nomination of Supreme Court Judges. Much speculation is indulged in to-night. Promi-nent among the Democrats are E. H. Ellis, of Green Bay, Gen. George B. Smith, and the Hon. S. U. Penney, of Madison, with the chances strongly in favor of the latter. On the Repub-lican side the Hon. L. S. Frisbie and the Hon.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul, Feb. 18.—The special committee appointed by the House to investigate the alleged bribery by school-book agents held a short session this morning, and decided to conduct the investigation in private sessions and allow no attorneys. Brandt was examined, and it is understood testified that he received a \$50 bill inderstood testified that he received a \$50 bill from Liberty Hall, editor of the Glencoe Register, formerly if not now State agent for Appletons' school-books, and that he went direct from Hall to the State Treasury and had a description of the bill taken. He also gave the names of the persons accompanying him and knowing his purpose, who can confirm all his story except as to the tender and receipt of the money. Representative S. G. Anderson was the negotiator between the parties, acting for Hall.

The Senate to-day indefinitely postponed the bill making two, instead of three, years' absence cause for divorce. Nine members being absent, a test vote on the Homestead Exemption bill showed two majority in favor of limiting exemption of property from sale for debt by cash value instead of by area. The pending bill proposes \$8,000 as the limit, but the majority of opinion was in favor of increasing the amount to \$5,000.

amount to \$3,000.

A Helpmeet Indeed.

Portsmonth (N. M.) Times.

There is a woman at Salisbury Point who can "double discount" any two men in town by the amount of labor she performs. She is made of cast iron, and it would hardly seem that she would ever wear out. Her individual resources are illimitable, and her heart is large in proportion to the demands made on it. With her own hands she has carved out a fortune, although she has a husband as good as any woman ever had, and who does his whole duty. But she loves work just as much as some people love idleness, and, with nothing to do she would become insane in a week. She will do an ordinary day's work before breakfast, and what she does before sundown is utterly incredible. After getting breakfast for the family, she has been known to walk twelve miles and put on thirty rolls of wall paper before ahe slept. She has built a house, worth some \$2,000, and paid for it, and in other ways is well-to-do. A fittle while ago she got up a supper for a whole society in aid of the payment of the sexton, doing all the cooking with her own hands, furnishing most of the material, and contributing money besides. If any woman in this neighborhood, or any other, can match her, two her out!

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow West INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIE

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Paths in trom Onels Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffrom pain. RADWAY'S HEADY RELIEF IS ACCE. The Only Pain Remo That instantly stops the most excrecising same imprintmentation, and cures Congestions whether of Lungs, stomach, Bowels, or other guade, or one application

PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTE matter how violent or excraciates the late to letter the late to letter the late the RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE Inflammation of the Bidder,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lunes,
Sore Throst, Difficult Br.
Palpitation of the Best,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Inflamma,
Headache, Tootheehe,
Neuralgia, Rhoumation,
Oold Chills, Ague Caille,
Chilblains, and Press Bush

The application of the READY RELIES to parts where the pain or difficulty exists a season of comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of the moments cure Cramps, spann, the arrivars, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Du Windin the Rowchs, and all internal Pain Co. Travelers should alwa READY RELIEF with will prevent sickness or

FEVER AND AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cared for 50 cents, comedial agent in this world that will care

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Fish and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Commission of DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quiet, are the changes the body undergoes under the lot this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Field and

Weight is Seen and Polt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIED

and a few days use will prove to any person selliner of these forms of disease its potent por them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by and decomposition that are continually prospected in arresting these waise, and relain with new material made from healthy boothing the sample of the sample line at the sample line at the sample line of the sample line at the remote companies of purification, and succeeds in diminishing it wastes, its repeals will be rapid, and try patient will feel himself stronger, the food better, appetite improving, and flesh and creating.

Not only does the Sursaparillian Resolvest remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Sc Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the fitter cure for

Kidney and Bladder Con

Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel Disbeins, D Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Disease. Albuminusia, and in all cases where as brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick closer, with substances like the waiter of an ear, or the white slik, or there is a morbid, dark Dilious ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when the pricking, burning sensation when panding vis-pain in the small of the back and along its loss.

lican side the Hon. L. S. Frisbie and the Hon. William E. Carter, present member of the Assembly from Grant County, and others, are mentioned.

In the Senate to-night a joint resolution looking to the protection of fish in Lakes Michigan, Superior, and the other great lakes, was concurred in.

Bills passed fixing the salary of the Assistant-Attorney-General at \$2,000, and appropriating \$30,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

In the Assembly a memorial was introduced against the use of steam on street railroads in Milwankee.

A resolution that the views of Bob Ingersoil be adopted as the views of the Assembly was laid over till to-morrow.

Joint resolutions taxing all property except State property; establishing a police fund in Milwankee; to pay Pump Carpenter's old claims, were indefinitely postboned.

WINNESOTA.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1873.—12. Editori-Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent heav-lating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about year for ovarian tumprs on the abouter, will do most emirent physicians of our horizal college most emirent physicians of our horizal college. They were like knots on a tree. My resident pounds when I commenced with your remains, now it is two bundred and ten pounds, but they are all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottom of solvent, hine of Relief, and twenty-four bottom of its got the medicines from G. Graville Plans and your book. False and True.

Dz. Rapway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty is you again. My bealth is greatly improved by a your inedictines. Three of the tumors gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropay is still improving, and my weight decreasing ter have had agrest many calls this summer to the wonderful cure your medicine has done for from Ohio, one from Chiasda, three from autie a number from this piace. Yours with I was a first from the control of the

We are well sequalnted with Mrs. Fig. 1.
estimable lady, and very benevolent. Sa has be means of celling many bottles of the Recoverior drugglets of Alin Arbos, to persons afficient with nat tumors, we have heard of some wonders affected by it. Your respectfully many makes Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with a purge, regulate, purify, cleanes, and strengt, way's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the coated and trengt way's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the coated and the coated

READ FALSE AND TRUE

Pat O'Donnell Get

tract Afte Sheriff Kern Sabmi

COUNTY A

Beport About Buying Supplies in to Be S The County Board of

regular meeting yesterd numbers being present. THE MEAT Commissioner Fitzger explain his rulings on sioner Ayars to rescind contract, the matter conapproving the minut. The Chair asked the stred to make a motion.

Commissioner Fitzgers
get no explanation he was
strike out so much of the ence to rescinding the tract to Mr. O'Donnell. The motion was put by If he entertained the mot The Chair said he had had considered the subjecting, and concluded that a ar to a motion to re Commissioner Fitzger.
d by a vote of 10 to 5.—

Boses. Burling, Spofford, the negative.
Commissioner Fitzgera of the minutes the item in thing of proposals for the sport of the sport riting of proposals for m Thus O'Donneli holds cents per pound. A communication was Council asking the Board the three town organiza abolish them, for the rea pensive and useless, and braced within the city iin one town, in accordance act. The Committees on Relations were designate submitted a report coveri seven days, from which t

garding the excellent ion under his charge are
On the 4th of December,
ex-Sheriff Agnew, my preprisoners. Including the
southed in fall during the
3,007 prisoners. Of these
for debt; 192 held for trial
sanity; 24 from the House
their discharge on habeas
on peace warrants: 12 for
for minor oftenses. Of t
personal descriptions were
sent require it. The ages o personal descriptions were not require it. The area Of this number there
Of this number there
Chinamen. Of the 2, 723
ried and 207 were women.
PLACE Of
Their places of birth we

Mississippi... Maryland ... New Jersey. New York ... New Hampsh

I also desire to call your a during the period embraced contained 207 female prison to bring to the notice of pressing and important in fomale ward. Oftentimes are held for insanity. In c guard can be of little se nothing else demands that creatures should have the a own sex. Not only in copresence of a female official other cases where women actually necessary, to say in that a Matron should be in am also of the opinion that is a female official of the institution is sent Matron, the services of utilized. I also desire to call your

of the institution is sent Matron, the services of utilized.
Much has been written as RELIGIOUS AND DEVG in prisons. This I do not briefly. I have given the tension. My observations three-fourths of the crit County Jail are of that cla in almost every form of cr and missionaries of every when applying to me for have always been encouragence of their teachings has the good discipline of the The health of the prison No serious case of sickness have been no deaths.

The South Park Comport was presented and port was presente the Finance Comm another column.

The Finance Con

The Finance Committee commencing suit again County Clerk, to recover account. The Board con Nine hundred dollars West Side Central Dis With a recommendation. Public Charities. The Committee on Person of purchasing emarket by a special comby the Chair from mont A minority report was sioner Fitzzerald, recommittee on Public Service ties for bids for the sugmented for use in the tions, not now under a ment to be so written a to reject any or all bid to reject any or all be that its adoption would

that its adoption wo low rates.

Commissioner Boo was a fraud, and i jority report they w the old contractors a the old contractors are wanted to continue su Commissioner Fitze the last speaker as a r other persons, and sai Commissioner any member of the Board for the greatleman to the The question was pure minority report, and follows: Yeas—Conly, Hoffman Naye—Ays:s, Boese, I Negerald, Lenzen, Mi Senne—11. Commissioners Fitze loy changed their vot Commissioner Cleary

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

tract After All.

Report About His Jail.

to Be Sued.

Sheriff Kern Sabmits an Interesting

Daring Supplies in Open Market---Lieb

The County Board of Commissioners held a

relar meeting yesterday afternoon, all the obers being present.

commissioner Fitzgerald asked the Chair to plain his rulings on the motion of Commis-ser Ayars to rescind the award of the meat

act, the matter coming up on the question

roving the minutes.

Chair asked the Commissioner if he de-

med to make a motion.

Commissioner Fitzgerald said that if he could at no explanation he would make a motion to make out so much of the minutes as had reference.

trike out so much of the minutes as had reference to rescinding the award of the meat connect to Mr. O'Donnell.

The motion was put by the Chair, and, on the all of the roll, Commissioner Conly asked him the entertained the motion.

The Chair said he had changed his mind; he

considered the subject since the last meet-and concluded that a motion to rescind was

list to a motion to reconsider.

Commissioner Fitzgerald's motion was caral by a vote of 10 to 5.—Commissioners Ayars,

these, Burling, Spofford, and Senne voting in, sengative.

Commissioner Fitzgerald moved to strike out the minutes the item in reference to the insing of proposals for meat. Carried.

Thus O'Donnell holds the contract at six

consumption of the City Connection was read from the City Connection was read from the City Connection of the Connection of Chicago or sholish them, for the reason that they are expensive and useless, and that the territory embraced within the city limits be organized into one town, in accordance with the Township act. The Committees on Judiciary and on City Relations were designated to look after the

SHERIFF KERN

submitted a report covering a year and twenty seres days, from which the following facts re-garding the excellently well-managed institu-tion under his charge are taken:

non under his charge are taken:
On the 4th of December, 1876, I received from
ex-Sheriff Agnew, my predecessor in office, 19
prisoners, including that number, there wer
contrad in jail during the period above mentione
1,007 prisoners. Of those 73 were mearcerate
for debt; 192 held for trial on the question of in
early; 24 from the House of Correction awaiting
their discharge on habeas corpus; 59 were hele
or pace warrants: 12 for non-payment of fine
for misor offenses. Of the first mentioned, no
eargonal descriptions were taken, as the law does

Of this number there were 141 negroes and Chinamen. Of the 2, 723 prisoners 567 were mind and 207 were woman.

36 Hungary 3 Belgium. 12 Canada. 45 China. 30 England. 45 France.

I also desire to call your attention to the fact that, during the period embraced by this report, the jail contained 207 female prisoners. I do this in order to bring to the notice of your honorable body the insessing and important need of a Matron in the female ward. Oftentimes many of these prisoners are held for insanity. In cases of this kind a male ghard can be of little service, and decency if nothing else demands that these poor, demented treatures should have the attention of one of their two sex. Not only in cases of insanity is the presence of a female official necessary, but in all other cases where women are imprisoned it is attually necessary, to say nothing about decency, that a Matron should be in charge of the wards. I malso of the opinion that this step would reduce the expenses of the jail, as at present the washing of the institution is sent outside, while, with a Matron, the services of the women could be willized.

R. R. ONE HOUR nly Pain Remedi

NE TO TWENTY MINUTES. 'S READY RELIEF

AFFORD INSTANT BASE. n of the Ridneys, tion of the Bladder mation of the Bowe pitation of the Heart lls, Ague Co

of the READY RELIEF to the par ER AND AGUE.

R. RADWAY'S

parillian Resolvent

in Increase in Flesh and tht is Seen and Felt.

REAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

f Twelve Years' Growth by Radway's Resolvent

Y—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the powels. All the doctors said "there was I tried everything that was recommending the tried of the property o - - S1 Per Bottle.

PORTANT LETTER

acquainted with Mrs. C. T. and very benevolent. She had not be been a constructed with Mrs. C. T. and very benevolent. She had not be the constructed with Arbor, to persons afflicted with have heard of some wonds. Yours respectfully.

R. RADWAY'S

Mich., Aug. 18. 1873.

JLATING PILLS!

FALSE AND TRUE.

of the institution is sent outside, while, with a Mairon, the services of the women could be tillized.

Much has been written and said in regard to RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES in prisons. This I do not propose to discuss. Only instructions. The I do not propose to discuss. Only instructions, have given the matter considerable attention. My observations have convinced me that these fourths of the criminals confined in the Comp Jail are of that class who have graduated in these every form of crime and vice. Ministers at allies on a constituted in the Comp Jail are of that class who have graduated in the test every form of crime and vice. Ministers at allies on a class who have graduated in the Comp Jail are of the crimonaries of every fieligious denomination, with applying to me for access to the prisoners, and their teachings has contributed much to be good discipline of the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners has been excellent. Sessious case of sickness has occurred, and there were teen no deaths.

The South Park Commissioners' annual report was presented and read, and referred to be Finance Committee. It will be found in mother column. LIEB. The Finance Committee reported in favor of commencing suit against Hermann Lieb, late County Clerk, to recover for a deficiency in his account. The Board concurred.

Nise hundred dollars was appropriated to the West Side Central Dispensary, in accordance with a recommendation from the Committee on Public Charities. MRS. C. KRAPF.

The a recommendation from the Committee on Pablic Charities.

BUYING SUPPLIES.

The Committee on Public Service reported in favor of purchasing certain supplies in open market by a special committee to be appointed by the Chair from month to month.

A minority report was presented by Commissioner Fitzgerald, recommending that the Committee on Public Service be directed to advertise for bids for the supply of all the articles meded for use in the various county institutions, not now under contract, the advertisement to be so written as to permit the Board to reject any or all bids received. He argued that its adoption would secure the supplies at low rates.

Commissioner Boese said the present system as a fraud, and unless they adopted the majority report they would have Periolat and all the old contractors around again. If Fitzgerald wanted to continue such frauds, he did not.

Commissioner Fitzgerald took the remarks of the last speaker as a reflection on the honesty of their persons, and said he did not think the Commissioner any "honester" than any other member of the Board. He thought it was not or the gentleman to talk about his honesty.

The question was put on the adoption of the minority report, and lost, the vote being as ollows:

Insu-Conly, Hoffmann, Meyer, Tabor—4.

Commissioners Fitzgerald, Lenzen, and Muloy changed their votes to the negative, and commissioner Cleary finally got himself cornectly on record after a couple of changes. The majority report was then adopted, and arcater all supplies, except bread, meat, mik, drags, printing, and stationery, will be bought in open market by a special committee.

EGAN.

The President called Commissioner Wheeler to the chair, and, taking the floor, offered a commistee to inquire into and learn why nunication of Architect Egan, regarding Court-House dome, in October last, had be without the country of the court of the country of the court of the court of the country of the court of the country of the court of the country of the court of the c

dome, but neither the proceedings nor the files showed that any communication had been received, while, on the contrary, the Architect had stated that one had been sent in.

An amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings was made, and the resolution was thus adopted.

The Board then adjourned. Pat O'Donnell Gets the Meat Con-

SILVER.

HALSTEAD ON THE PASSAGE OF
THE SILVER BILL.
Cincinnati Commercial, Peb. 17.

The bill that passed the Senate by a vote of more than two-thirds is not the bill rendering equal and exact justice, but it is an irretrievable step in the right direction.

The limitation of the coinage is a fault that will interfere with the restoration of the equilibrium between the two precious metals. Under this law, that within the limit is money, and that beyond the limit is merchandise. The bill should simply have equalized, under the old ratio of 15.98 to 1, silver with gold.

The fnequality is first in the restriction that

The inequality is first in the restriction that the mints shall coin silver dollars only on Government account, and not more than four millions a month; and then there is a discrimination in favor of gold in respect to the Treasury certificates. ury certificates.

The second section of the law closes with this

Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provision of Sec. 254 of the Revised Statutes. The section is as follows:

The section is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive deposits of gold coin and builtion with the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than \$20, and to issue certificates therefor, in denominations of not less than \$20 each, corresponding with the denomination of the United States notes. The coin and builtion deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. And certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and builtion deposited, shall not as any time exceed 20 per cent beyond the samount of coin and builtion in the Treasury; and the certificate for coin and builtion in the Treasury shall be received at par in payment for duties on imports.

In other words, the gold certificates shall not be paid in silver. This is obviously right. Where the law says gold, let it be gold. The distinction between gold and silver that the law draws in the certificates is, that those certificates may be issued on gold buillion, but may not be issued on silver buillion. In the case of silver, the coin must be furnished before the certificate is issued, which would be proper if it were not for the limitation of the coinage. There is a natural distinction between silver and gold that is not inapplicable for consideration in this connection: it is that silver, of value equal with gold, weighs sixteen times as much.

But the bill says the mints shall not coin less

value equal with gold, weighs sixteen times as much.

But the bill says the mints shall not coin less than 2,000,000 silver dollars per month, and as it is evident that silver has many friends, and the purchase of the metal is in the hands of the Government officers, they may not be disposed to work close to the minimum. We think it probable the policy of the Administration may be to turn out \$4,000,000 a month, which, if we can start by March 1, would add \$40,000,000 to the specie basis before the time fixed for specie payments. Then the legal-tender provision of this bill is very carefully drawn. It is that the silver dollars of 412½ grains "shall be a legal-tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract." In the Bland bill the language was "except where otherwise provided by contract." There is no mistaking the language as it stands in the Senate bill.

The approach that the President shall invite.

ate bill.

The urgency that the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union and other European nations to join the United States in a Conference, with the the Latin Union and other European natious to join the United States in a Conference, with the view of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, will, we trust, satisfy some gentlemen who have been very anxious on the subject. We see no objection, after taking our stand for silver, restoring its legal-tender quality and reinstating it in the coinage, to conferring with others about it; but the restoration of silver, that we may have the old dollar of the contracts, is our own affair. Our part in the conference should be to stick to our ratio, and engage the nations of the Latin Union to join us in it, and remint their silver at a loss to their Governments of 3 per cent, but make the coinage free. We believe that, under the circumstances of the world, our ratio is the true one. The Conference should be held in Paris, the Capital of the great nation that has maintained bi-metallic money and displayed a genius in finance that is the admiration of the world. It would be well to have this Conference coincide in time with the Exposition, and it wouldn't do any harm to invite all the nations of Europe, though only those of the Latin Union would be likely to take a serious business interest in the subject,

take a serious business interest in the subject, under our direction.

We are inclined to speak of the Senate Silver bill as if it was a law already. It should be taken up by the House and passed, as the Matthews resolutions were passed, without amendment and without debate. This should be done to-morrow. If done, we see no reason why the President shouldn't sign the bill on Tuesday. He can hardly think it his duty to veto a bill so manifestly popular and needful, and that has received a vote of more than two-thirds in both Houses of Congress. The President is, we believe, a practical man. Why should he do a vain thing! If the bill is bandied back and forth between the Houses precious time will be lost, and the country is suffering from the uncertainties that prevail. We need repose on the dollar question. The way to get it is to make the Senate Silver bill a law, and work out our salvation on the old specie basis.

dollar question. The way to get it is to make the Senate Silver bill a law, and work out our salvation on the old specie basis.

The market reports aid as to the conclusion that the gold bugs who have raised the cry of "rascal," "fool," "repudiator," and all that list of tender cpithets, at those who have been in favor of restoring the old money measure of the country, are not feeling as dreadfully damaged as they thought they would be. Gold was 2% premium on Friday all day, and opened yesterday at the same figures. At 10:20 gold declined to 2½, and for a few minutes touched 2, rallied at 10:40 to 2½, and continued without change until 1:40, when it declined to 2½, and remained there until the closing hour. So the passage of the Silver bill caused a decline of ½ per cent in gold. United States bonds grew firm, and there was a strong demand for trade-dollars. This does not indicate imminent rain even from the New York and Boston standpoint.

If the House had the sagacity to put the Senate bill right through, without waiting to become befogged in the conceits of members who desire to be consplicuous or are foolish enough to believe they have missions, and the President put in a veto, his message would be a mere form, and of course the bill would be passed over his veto, as the band played Yankee Doodle at the Grant dinner in Paris—slam-bang. Then there would be a good basis for a good summer's business. The greatest mischief in the country for years has been the doubtful value of the "dollar." With the Silver bill a law, the country will gain repose on the main financial question,—an immense and excellent gain,—and we shall march under the old standard of better days. question,—an immense and excellent gain,—and we shall march under the old standard of better

we shall march under the old standard of better days.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

New York, Feb. 15.—To the Editor of the New York Tribuse: It silver holds its own against the Press, the Banks, the Chamber of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Republican General Committee, President of the Union League Club, etc., etc., etc., it is because "truth is mighty." Indeed, the formidable array of metropolitan journals against silver, though in conflict upon other public questions, is easiest explained by the supposition that they are constrained by their convictions of right and duty. Against such an array of political and financial intelligence and experience I have dissented only because my own convictions of right and duty are as clearly in favor of restoring the money standards of our country, as they were established under the Constitution more than forescore years ago, and as they remained until 1873. I ask this because, up to the time that silver was "stealthily" demonetized, nobody objected or thought of objecting to the double standard. Not one of the journals now so vehemently denouncing silver as dishonest money had uttered a word or a syllable against it. They did not know when or why Congress "repudiated" silver. No city journal now questions the magnitude of that change, and yet it was done without their knowledge. I appeal to all and each of the editors of our daily journals to show from their files that in 1878-74 they advocated, or approved, or even knew that the country was to be deprived of silver as a money standard. Nor did the reasous now urged against the silver standard then exist.

The debate on the Bland bill in the Senate is drawing to a close. So far the extreme gold advocates have shown no disposition to make it what it ought to be. They are obstinately and uncompromisingly hostile to silver as money. It has been in their power from the beginning to make a silver dolar worth just as much as a gold dollar, thus creating a specie basis broad enough to effect resumption and restore prospectiv

mately defeated, the gold advocates will become directly responsibile for a great public calamity. That responsibility will be signavated by the fact that the wrong was perpetrated after free discussion and ample time for deliberation. My hope is that the President, should the bill reach him in an objectionable form, will, imbued with wisdom and inspired by patriotism, return it with a message calculated to compose and adjust honest differences of opinion, resulting finally in the passage of a law blacing the country in relation to the standards of value where it stood before Congress deprived us of an element of wealth and presperity for which we were indebted in an emergency to a kind Providence.

My principal object to-day, and in this letter, is to submit to the readers of the Tribuse the views of the oldest, and consequently the most experienced, banker in our State. The venerable Thomas W. Olcott, President of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, has made the subject of finance a study for more than sixty years. He has ever been an outspoken hardmoney man. During the more than half century that he has been the fiscal officer of his bank, the interests of its stockholders have been liberally rewarded by the judicious and discriminating use of their capital in developing the resources and stimulating the industries of the community. Mr. Olcott, though more than 80 years of age, in the enjoyment of good health, is to be found, as usual, during bank hours, in nis accustomed seat, taking a lively interest in all that concerns not only his bank, his family, and friends, but whatever relates to the welfare of his country.

The Congressional Silver Commission while in this city addressed interrogatories to prominent bankers. In Mr. Olcott's responses. I am indebted to Mr. Weston, Secretary of the Silver Commission, for the following copy of Mr. Olcott's letter:

ALBANT, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1876.—The Bon. John P. Jones—Daran Sirs. Being mable to attend in person in response to your polite invitation, allow me t

low me to give a written vepy tories;
No. 1. I reside in Albany, N. Y., and have been an officer of this bank since 1811; am now and have been its President for forty years.
No. 2. Some of the causes may be found in the demonstization of silver in Germany; in the unusual large substitution of Government bills in India in the place of remittances in silver from London; in speculations in silver, tending, if not designed, to reduce its price; and in the increased production of silver in this country.
No. 3. Most of the causes are probably temporary.

No. 3. Most of the causes are properly temporary.
No. 4. In combination the two standards will probably strengthen each other, and approximate more closely in value, thus lessening those fluctuations pre-eminently inherent in a single standard.
No. 5. I believe that a double standard will greatly facilitate the resumption of specie-payments, and I am equally decided in opinion that a coerced resumption in 1879 in gold slone will be attended with emoarrassment in its inception, and uncertainty in its continuance.
No. 6.

attended with embarrassment in its inception, and uncertainty in its continuance.

No. 6.—
No. 7. The adoption of a double standard by this country would be a flattering recognition of the wise policy adopted by the nations referred to, and would be calculated to confirm their adherence to the example which they have given us.

No. 8. I regard gold in its present and prospective supply as inadequate as a sole standard for the commercial and industrial interests of Europe and America, and decidedly so for coming time, unless we would retard that vast progress and development which we are encouraged to look for in the future. I have the honor to be, etc.,

TIOMAS W. OLCOTT.

Mr. Olcott, it will be seen, is clearly of opinion that the remonetization of silver is essential to resumption, and that an attempt to resume without a broader specie basis would signally fail. This view is undoubtedly sound. While it would be dangerous to cross a deep gulf upon one plank, two would render it safe. Resumption upon gold alone would be oppressive and cruel; there can be no permanent resumption, and no restoration to prosperity without a specie basis broad enough to sustain a controvertible paper currency, adequate to the wants of the various commercial, manufactura controvertible paper currency, adequate to the wants of the various commercial, manufactur-ing, mechanical, and laboring interests of our country.

T. W.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Enumeration of Progress and Resources. A German writer in the New York Sun make this rosy and glowing statement of the recent development and present material condition of the German Empire. Making allowance for coloring and exaggeration, it is undoubtedly true that Germany has made great advancement since the thirty or forty scattered, detached

since the thirty or forty scattered, detached Teutonic tribes were collected together and bound up in one firm, stable, powerful Government, cemented by "blood and iron":

THE RESOURCES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, There is ground for the comman opinion that Germany is a poor country. As regards productive resources, it must apparently rank below Great Britaia, France, and the United States. But more definite information on this head is desirable, and to that end we would call attention to some striking data collected by a French statistician.

A fact of capital importance is the growth of population in the German Empire. A gain of 2,000,000 in four years—anadvance, that is, from 2, 000, 000 in Dec. 31, 1871, to nearly 43, 000, 000 on Jan. 1, 1875, —is a phenomenon rarely paraleled in the history of modern Europe. Should the present rate of expansion be manutained, the German Empire will sension must and of \$0,000,000, at the end of the next half-century, whereas France will searcely muster 45, 000, 000. There is no doubt that this exceptional progress is partly due to the signal falling off in emigration from 1860 to the present date—a decline caused by the extraordinary development of German indiary, which is the condition of the working classes is the natural consequence. A decisive proof of the relation between the industrial advance of Germany and us gain in population is supplied by the fact that the annual increase in rarel districts was only eightening of the condition of the working classes is the natural consequence. A decisive proof of the relation between the industrial advance of Germany and us gain in population is supplied by the fact that the annual increase in rarel districts was only eightening of the condition of the proof of the Empire, it is worth moting that only about 8 per cent of its area can be foot an order of the condition of

THE AMERICAN DECISIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—I had the pleasure of perusing a recent number of THE TRIBUNE, in which you reviewed the first volume of "The American Decisions." While you have "and fully and the proposition the undertaking, and fully appreciated the undertaking, and fully appreciated the undertaking.

the notice, which is calculated to mislead, and, in justice to such a vast publication, ought to be corrected. The impression is conveyed that the cases are condensed; but this is not the fact; the selected cases are remorted in full. Verbose statements of facts, and rambling arguments of counsel, are condensed; the syllabus in many cases are remodeled, or enlarged; but the Court's decision is not at all abbreviated, except where a portion of the decision relates to some point of local practice, of no general importance.

JND. PROFFATT.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE REASON. "Soar, soar, my soul! The glittering goal By distance brighter seems. Work on! work on! "Twill soon be won— The castle of thy dreams."

He sings away through youth's short day. Till Age fall soon appears; fis struggles past, he's crowned at last Where Fame her castle rears. All through her halls, by gilded walls,

He treads with pensive air; By light subqued is keenly viewed beauties everywhere. Yes, yes, 'tie bright, and full of light. Yet much is wanting still; Far more than this must come ere bliss His yearning soul can all.

He steals away where Nature's lay Is sung from morn 'till night.

Where brooklets flow, and blossoms grow,
Where Peace sheds chastened light.

And, borne along upon their song, He hears with quick surprise, They build too low who build below God's grand, enduring skies."

GRANDFATHER LICKSHINGLE.

Oil City Derrick.

Grandfather Lickshingle is very old. His hair is silvered with the frosts of many winters, and his eyes have long since lost their lustre. His stop is slow and tottering, and when his cane is mislaid, which is often the case, he cannot walk alone. It is then that the children help him to the window, where he may look out over the fields, for he grows tired of gazing into the fire and dreaming of days and years gone by. The only faculty which the dear old man has retained unimpaired is his memory. This is as clear as sunlight. He remembers as it were but vesterday events which occurred when he was a boy bent over his father's knee. Grandfather Lackshingle loves to tell of the strange things which happened in these early days, and the children never weary listening to them. Every evening he gathers them close about his knees so they can hear his feeble voice, and tells them a story. Last night he recounted this bit of history: fields, for he grows tired of gazing into the fire

so they can hear his feedle voice, and tells them a story. Last night he recounted this bit of history:

"This," began grandpa, "will be a story of Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees grog in clouds and smells it in the wind. It was in the summer of 1721. I was a small boy, not much larger than Charley here."

"O, how jolly!" exclaimed Charley, ciapping his ehubby hands.

"Whatter yer soy!" yelled grandpa savagely, at the same time rapping Charley on the head to keep him quiet.

"My father," continued grandpa. "was a heavy-handed son of a gunsmith, but was himself a farmer, preferring that vocation to that oi his father. He used to put me to picking brush when he would be at work, and keeping the Indians away from our dinner-bucket. We lived in a howling wilderness where the Indians were always hungry and troublesome. They pretended to own the land, but when you asked them to show a deed they could not begin to do it. The houses which people occupied in those days were the most primitive structures imaginable, being made nearly altogether of poles and bark. They were sorry-looking affairs, indeed, and reflected great discredit upon the architects and builders. They contained but one room and a fireplace, which occupied one side of the room. There were no front steps to scrub every morning, and no chandeller in the parlor. That was the style of all the houses with but one exception. We built a seven-story brown-stone front, with an absurd roof, and hot and cold water up and down stairs. We had velvet carpets all over the house, and also lightning-tods. Our place was the wonder of the country. As soon as we could clear off land enough we had a croquet ground, a private trotting-park, and a bouleward. We had a silver-plated dor-bell, and two stone dogs that laid on the front porch and looked savage if tramps came up the gravel walk. One day an old Indian sat on a stump a short distance from the house, and tried his sweetest to whistie our stone dogs ever to him. The dogs wouldn't go. Then he got some me

Then he got some meat and held it up so they could have seen it if they had not been stone blind, and called them all kinds of pet names. The dogs were not only blind to the meat, but they were deaf to flattery. Then the Indian had recourse to a miserable swindle. He kicked the stump, scratched in the ground with his fingers, and cried, "Rats! rats! rats!" Not being ratters, the dogs didn't prick up their ears and run over to the stump as if they had been shot out of a cannon. This shows that a graven image isn't likely to lose its presence of mind, even in a moment of the most intense excitement. When the dogs didn't take any notice of the red man he got mad and swore at them, and told them to get out.

"One day a book agent came along, and told the Indians that the dogs were made of stone, and couldn't bite the fleas that infested them. After that the cussed redskins used to come out of the woods in droves, sneak up to, the porch, and play wretched tunes on the door-bell. When the servant would go to the door they would say they had come to borrow the smoothing-irons, or something like that. The truth was that they only wanted to ring the bell, because they couldn't afford anything of the kind themselves. An Indian is a great liar and dearly loves his gin."

Here grandfather fell asleep and began to snore, when papa said that grandfather had been associated with the Indians a great deal when he was young.

Mamma said, "Well, I should think he had!"

he was young. Mamma said, "Well, I should think he had!" THE AQUARIUM CHIMPANZEES.

New York Evening Post.

The lately-lamented Pongo, whom Dr. Darwin traveled 200 miles to see, and then was com-pelled to dissatisfy himself by simply leaving his card for, need be missed no longer. The chimpanzees in the Aquarium are of more value than many gorillas, and they will never hug their fellow-man to death, as a Bowery gorilla is wont to do, nor carry off a beautiful frightened maiden to their lair. They are about two feet long, weigh nearly twenty pounds each, and are supposed to be 3 years old. When full grown they will be five feet long. Their faces, hands, and feet have a mild mulatto fiesh color, and their bodies are covered with coarse black hair, two or three inches in length. The height of their foreheads is one inch; their eyes are round and hazel-brown; their noses are well-nigh flat; their jaws are as prominent as some negroes' jaws, their teeth resemble the teeth of children, their ears are large and hairless. They laugh, and grin, and pout, and put their finger in their mouths and look silly. Their prevailing expression is one of sadness, not unmixed with satisfaction. One of them, the male, is not at all well, having a slight cough, night sweats, and an impaired appetite, and being threatened with pulmonary consumption. Like his mate, he came from Congo, Africa, and is the first importation of the sort to this country.

"You will see," said their Superintendent this morning, "that they differ somewhat from gorillas. The gorilla has a black face, but the chimpanzee a flesh-colored one; the gorilla has larger arms, and when full-grown, a larger brain and facial angle." Here the female chimpanzee stuck her tongue out and then put her finger in her mouth. "But both," continued the speaker, "have protruding negro lips. The gorilla's forefinger and third finger are partly united, but the chimpanzee's fingers are all as distinct as a man's. A chimpanzee will boint with his forefinger." Here the female chimpanzee assumed an incredulous expression and buried her face in a blanket.

"What do you feed them with?"

"With what babies get," he replied; "with milk, biscuits, and so on."

The resemblance between the creatures and human beings was constantly on the Superintendent's lips. This man is a Darwinian of the first water. He expatiated fondly upon the structure of the female's foot their fellow-man to death, as a Bowery gorille ed maiden to their lair. They are about two

A DUEL BETWEEN NEGROES.

Negroes have been known to fight duels in the South. Only two months ago a couple of them, as black as Erebus, met on a dueling field, from which only one retired. The most conspicuous affair between negroes that I now remember, however, took place in Savannah, or near Savannah, tra., in 1872. The quarrel hinged on their respective positions in society. Their names were Eugene Moorehead and Jackson Brand. Both were leaders of some prominence. Each of them owned a sort of restaurant. The caucuses usually took place in one of their saloons, where, over a plate of free ice cream, they would mature their plans. Suddenly Engene discovered that these conferences took place usually in Jackson's saloon. He asked Brand to meet him the next night at his (Eugene's) saloon. Brand declined to do so, using such haughtiness of manner that Eugene was constrained to suggest that perhaps (with emphasis on the perhaps) Brand thought his saloon "was a kind of a low place." Brand, moved by a spirit of truth, was obliged to confess that he did so view it. At this Eugene suggested to Brand that perhaps he considered himself somewhat above him (Eugene) in the social scale. Brand again acknowledged the force of Eugene's suggestion; and Eugene proposed to give him a chance to settle the question of his superiority. Negroes have been known to fight duels in

give him a chance to settle the question of his superiority.

The proposition being gladly accepted by Brand, the next question was the method of settlement. It would not do for them to indulge in the old style rough-and-tumble African fight,—"the fight of their fathers,"—and they determined to adopt the custom indorsed by the white folks. Eugene, therefore, challenged Brand to meet him in mortal combat. Brand accepted the verbal challenge, named muskets as the weapons, across the river as the place, and the next morning by daylight as the time. The arrangements were made verbally. It was agreed that no one should accompany them but the boatmen who were to pull them to the place of meeting. So the next morning, in the gray dawn, two boats pulled out from the city wharf. A single oarsmau propelied each craft, and in the bow of each sat a tall, determined negro, holding in his arms a musket.

The opposite side reached, the combatants

pelied each crart, and in the low of cate has a tall, determined negro, holding in his arms a musket.

The opposite side reached, the combatants saluted each other stiffly, and plunged into the woods. The oarsmen waited in their boats until a result had been reached and it had been determined whether Eugene or Brand stood highest in society. One of the stipulations was that each man should put just as many bullets in his musket as helwanted to. Taking advantage of this allowance, Eugene poured a full handful of slugs into his musket and announced himself ready. Brand took his position, and the word was given. It is not definitely known which gave the word, or how it was managed. All thas we know is that two terrific explosions were heard, and Eugene, walking to the edge of the woods, announced that he had killed Brand. Brand was found lying upon his face, riddled with the bullets which Eugene had put in his gun. As the duel took place on Carolina sofi, no decided legal steps were taken that I am aware of, and the noise of the duel soon died out.

QUIPS.

Another waiter has fallen heir to a heavy property. It pays to wait.

Several paragraphers call their work "Etchings," because it is done by steal points. One difference between the winter and an un tidy urchin is that the former blows it snows. Did you ever reckon up the number of people you would like to kick if they were not rich i-Danbury News.

"Broken on purpose; no glazier wanted," was the sign on a sheet of wrapping paper pasted over a broken window in Fulton street during the recent storm.—New York Tribuse. "In this great court that wears the golden epaulets of justice," said a Cincinnati barrister, "where are the great waves that wash the shore of justice?" His client was sent down for thirty

"Mamma," asked a precious youngster at tea-table the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward a plate of doughnuts, "do you think I could stand another of those

"You're getting a great deal of silver, aren't you?" he said, as he paid his 15 cents at the lunch-counter, and took half the toothpicks in the tumbler. "Yes, but we're getting short of timber," replied the clerk.

"What makes you walk so strangely?" an in-quisitive friend asked a man with an artfully concealed artificial leg. "Oh," replied the dis-abled railroader, "I've slipped an eccentric, and am only working one side."

am only working one side."

"This is ment and drink," said the sailor, who sat on the gunwale sipping his grog—following his remark by tumbling backward into the water. "Aye, and there's washing and lodging," said his messmate.

"What cable news does that remind you of?" asked Spilkins yesterday, pointing to a man carrying a key of laggarcoss the sidewalk. "Give it up," said the other. "Why," said Leander, "it reminds me of 'Greece in arms."

A little boy asked his mother to talk to him, and say something funny. "How can I?" she asked, "don't you see I am busy baking these pies?" Well, you might say, "Charlie, won't you have a pie?" That would be funny for you." A gentleman well known for his parsimonious habits, having billeted himself on his acquaintence in Edinburg during some Royal visit, was talking to a friend, on his return, of the great expense of living. "How much do you think I spent in Edinburg?" "I don't know," replied his friend; "I should suppose about a fortnight."

TURNER AND HIS PICTURES.

Harver's Magazine.

To certain pictures he was deeply attached, and, when induced to sell them, would go about wearing a look of great dejection. When pressed by some friend to explain the reason of wearing a look of great dejection. When pressed by some friend to explain the reason of his trouble, he would sorrowfully exclaim, "I've lost one of my children this week." Turner was always peculiar about selling pictures. At times he would receive a customer with the greatest affability, and easily make a bargain or uncertake a commission; this was when he by chance was in good humor. At one time, when offered £1,000 apiece for a few old aketehoooks, he proceeded to turn them over leaf by leaf before the eyes of the delighted purchaser. "Weil, would you really like to have them?" The man, with the money ready in his hands, was proceeding to take possession, when Turner, with a malicious, "I dare say you would," suddenly locked them in a drawer and turned on his beel, leaving the would-be purchaser in indignant astoushment. Sometimes, by a little wit and daring, of both of which Turner had a large share, and which qualities he admired in others, a purchaser would put him in a moment in a tractable mood. A rich manufacturer of Birmingham once determined to obtain admission at any price to the enchanted house in Queen Anne street. Arrived at the blistered, dirty door of the house with the black-crusted windows, he pulled the bell, which answered with a querulous, melancholy tinkle. After a long, inhospitable pause, an old woman with a discased face, having looked up from the area, slowly ascended and tardily opened the door. She snappishly asked the gentleman's business; and when he told her in his blandest voice, "Can't let'e in," was the answer; after which she tried to slam thedoor. But during the parley he had put his foot in; and now, declining further interruption, he pushed past the feeble, enraged janitress, and hurred up stairs to the gallery. In a moment Turner was out upon him with the promptitude of a spider whose web had been invaded. The gentleman bowde, introduced himself, and stated that he had come to buy. "Don't want to seli," was the answer; "Have you ever seen our Birmingham pictures, "Traner

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is one of the best stock farms of 400 acres in MeHenry County, 45 miles from Chiesco, all under fonce,
two good, large baras fine dwelling, cost 85,000, fine
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it is a bargain rarely offered in this market; no trade.

20 per acre- x20-acre farm. 3 miles northwest of
State Centre, Marshall County, 1a., framed dwelling, d
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acre farm, house of 10 rooms, fine orchard, isseing
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23,000 will but the finest improved farm in Wiscensta, in Fond du Lac County; photograph of farm can be
een in my office: the insprovements on this farms alone
cost about \$30,000; only offered for 9 days. Call and
sentic it a spicinglid farm.

23 now with the service of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the control of the contages and the control of the con
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T. E. BOYD. Room 7, 178 Madison-st.

Fur sale-kansas Lands at a Craft Sac.

Frifice; 1,000 acres worth \$10 per acre, at \$3 per acre cash. Those lands are among the best in Kansas near railroad and growing towns; perfect tille. Owner must realize at once. Apply to Hills, 173 Medison-sa. Room 2. Room 2.

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Of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of
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Two SUMS OF \$1,000 EACH TO LOAN, AND OTH-er sums, on city improved real estate security. B. B. FERGUSON, 21 Outs Block. WANTED-81, 800, SPER CENT, FOR A TERM OF Years. Security first-class improved. Address L. B. care JNO. V. FARWELL & CO. \$60,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CO., 98 Dearborn st., near Washington.

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OOO can secure an interest in a legitimate business where money can be doubled every six months and no risk; money may be secured in the business.

Address I is, Tribune office.

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South Side.

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West van Buren-st, corner centre av ; splendid
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st. and Centre-sv. over drug-store, suitable for
ientist's office. Apply on the premises.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITABLE HOUSE FOI rendering tallow, etc., somewhere in Bridgeport, state location, price, etc. N S. Tribune onlice.

WANTED—TO BENT—IF YOU WANT YOUR house rented, cal upon W. T. DWIGHT. 12 Methodist Church Block. First-class references given. TO EXCHANGE.

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Always bring good prices. Before you sell your
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Tells who want agents and what for; 40 bares;
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Consecute work and seeing or to take care of ciridrem. Apply as No. 1998 Butterfield-st.

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American girl to go housework; good reference.
Call at 6H&&WOOD's new office, 40 Kast Harrison-at. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOT work in a private family. Apply as 128 North l

gan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
by a good cook, washer, and iron. Call at 177
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second work: North Side preferred. Address for
two days or call at 61 Bremer-st., clay.

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16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST. — DESIRABLE on each floor; 23, 84, and 57. Table-board and mental and including the control of the cont

Single rooms with board from 35 to 75 per week transient rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickness \$1 miles of the per day; 21 restaurant meal tickness \$1 miles of the per day; 21 restaurant meal tickness \$1 miles of the per day; 21 restaurant meal tickness \$1 miles of the per day; 21 restaurant per day; 22 restaurant per day; 23 restaurant per day; 24 restaurant per day; 25 restaura NEVADA HOTEL. 143 AND 130 WABASH. AV.— Reduced prices. Good rooms and board \$1.30 per day; \$4.50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

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private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address N. Tribuns office.

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mail children, on South Side; two large handsomely-furplashed rooms connecting, with good fable.
Any party having a pleasant second floor, where there
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chance to get permanent boarders. The best of references given and required. Address, with location and
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Two banks of keys.
Set of foot-pedals.
Twelve stops.
Pit for orscan-practice, or small churches, or lodgest used but little; good as new. Price \$150 cash.

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Ten dollars cash; \$5 per mosth.

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ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly
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T that is a good hand on paw work, A B gum work,
and creams, may bear of a good thing by seading his
address to L F H, at Barke's European Rotel.

WANTED—FO PURCHASE—A SALOON, WITTI
BOX 25, 13 South Water—s.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZEO FIRE AND BUSINGS
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HORSES AND CARRIAGES. WANTED-TO HIRE, WITH BOARD, FO three or four months, a home weighing about it ever, to run in a single truck; must be good and from blemish. Apply to N. W. BHOWCASH MAY 47 and 40 State-st.

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BENET F. GILLIS, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.-Palace Hotel. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre-tadison street, between Dearborn and State he Two Orphans." Hooley's Theatre. lolph street, between Clark and LaSall ement of Mme. Janauschek. "Brunhild."

New Chicago Theatre. street, opposite Sherman Ho Miss Rose Wood. "Camille." Harverly's Theatre.
e street, corner of Dearborn. En
Folly Company. "Babes in the

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 311, A. F. & A. M. L. S. CHARLETTE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1878.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active yes terday, and most of them were weak. Mess port closed 256,2734c per brl lower, at \$10.15 for March and \$10.30@10.32½ for April. Lard closed 124@15c per 100 Ds lower, at \$7.224 for March and \$7.30@7.324 for April. Meats were easier, at \$3.624 per 100 lbs for boxed shoulders and \$5.37% for do short ribs. Whisky was steady, at \$1.04 per gallon. Flour was less active. Wheat closed \$4@4c lower, at \$1.04% for February and slosed 3%@4c lower, at \$1.04% for February and \$1.05% for March. Corn closed 1%@1%c lower, at 40%c for February and 42%c for May. Oats closed %@1c lower, at 23%c spot and 27c for May. Bye was %c lower, at 53c. Barley closed 2%c lower, at 45%c spot and 48c for March. Hogs were active and 10c lower, closing at \$3.75@4.00. Cattle were dull and a shade lower, poor to choice grades selling at \$2.25@4.50. Sheep were quoted at \$3.00@5.00. The exports from the seaboard last week included 75,000 bris flour, 1,135,000 bu wheat 1.189.000 but corn. 4.800 but cate 24.000 bris flour. nast week included 75,000 bris flour, 1,135,000 bu wheat, 1,169,000 bu corn, 4,800 bu oats, 24,000 bu rye, 101,105 bu barley, 9,600 bris pork, 9,347,-000 lbs lard, and 17,012,500 lbs meats. In New York last Saturday, 1,500,000 bu wheat, 764,000 bu corn, 1,351,000 bu oats, 199,000 bu rye, and 720,000 bu barley. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 104 cars wheat, 217 cars corn, 37 cars oats, 9 cars rye, 18 cars barley. To-tal, 385 cars, or 155,000 ba. One hundred coilars in gold would buy \$101.87% in greenbacks at the close. British consols were quoted at 95 13-16 and sterling exchange at \$4.87.

cks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 981.

The Common Council has passed another currence and support of the honest fruit-dealers, who will be able under its provisions der valuable assistance in the detection shment of the swindlers in the

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining petit jury in the Criminal Court for the ial of Connectry and Sherry for the mur ker of HUGH McConville. The fact that several special venires containing several hundred citizens will be exhausted before the panel is completed reflects credit upon the intelligence of the people of Chicago, since the defense are permitted to challenge for cause every man who has read anything about the atrocious murder.

The work of considering the annual esti-nates has now been entered upon by the Common Council, and it is gratifying to note a strong determination upon the part of some of the most level-headed and intial of the Aldermen to look the situameental of the Aldermen to look the situa-tion squarely in the face and fight for a heavy reduction from the gross sum as reported by the Finance Com-mittee. At last evening's meeting a total reduction of \$45,000 was made, and without reaching the heavier items to which the pruning knife can be applied at a Council who have undertaken the battle for the closest retrenchment. It is the policy which win will with the people, because the people, being fully aware of the necessities of

A formidable opposition has been developed among the silver men in the House to the BLAND bill as amended and passed by the Senate. The striking out of the freecoinage clause excites the strongest hos-tility, Gen. Ewing having declared that he will not support the bill with this provision embodied in it. It was hoped that an agreement could be reached whereby the bill might be referred to-day to lay of this week. But this course igh canvass of the situation by the

tof \$10 or upwards. The Seny of the mints were ade-nds. But a provision by The only possible difference to him will be

cy that will always be commensurate with the demands of trade, and will always have the intrinsic value of the coin which the certificates will practically represent, at the coinage and the inconvenience of handling silver in bulk. What earthly objection is here to such certificates?

That German influence has been and i posing its suggest still at work, interposing its suggestions her and there in the nick of time, is now clearly shown. In the two or three threater crises during the recent negotiations, when me step was about to be taken which would have involved Europe in the most se rious difficulties, the voice of Germany, through her Chancellor, has averted the danger, and hopes of peace have again revived. It is asserted upon good authority that but for BISMARCK's quiet but energetic inter-vention Austria and Russia would long since have come to an open rupture, and that as a consequence of such rupture Austria and England would have formed an offensive and defensive alliance, which would have ten to complicate matters in the coming Con ference. It is even intimated that the controversy between the Courts of St. James and St. Petersburg relative to the occupation of Constantinople was brought to a peaceful conclusion through the offices of the Emperor William, who informed the Czar that such occupation would not be in the inter

We hope, in the general interests of human ity, that the report of a permanent peace in scarcely believe in it till it shall become fult accompli. While the terms that have been published, including general amnesty and pardon, seem to be sufficiently favorable to the insurgents, the Spanish notion of keeping faith is of a kind that warrants the expectation of renewed oppression and renewed outbreaks within a short time, even if peace should be concluded for the present. idered from a selfish point of view, the virtual suppression of the long and bloody insurrection would deprive the United States of very decided advantages in urging a more favorable commercial treaty with Spain as to trade relations with its West Indian provinces. Still, the United States has persistently and weakly ignored thes advantages for many years, and is not entitled to any particular commiseration in losing them. We can only hope that, with or without peace in Cuba, the present Administration will make such representations to the Spanish Government as will convince the latter that the time has come when Spain must cease to discriminate against the coun try which is Cuba's chief customer.

The howl of the New York press retained

in the interest of the gold clique at the certain adoption of the Silver bill, after the pas sage thereof by more than two-thirds ma jority in the Senate, is not the less infamon ecause it is impotent. The use of such phrases as "a blow at the national credit." the unsettlement of values." "92 cents worth of bullion," "defrauding the public creditor," etc., indicates nothing more than a reckless desire to injure the best interests of the country because a selfish clique of apitalists have been unable to buy or bully the National Legislature into opposition to the overwhelming popular majority and the demands of justice. All this appears especially malicious in view of the calmer and yet not less interested judgment of the English Times have already been cited which show that there is no apprehension in that quarter of any of the exaggerated misfortunes predicted by the representative gold-bug organs. And now the latest number of the London Spectator that arrived in this country repeats: "We adhere to our belief that the evil to result from this [the Silver] bill is exaggerated, as the law itself will rapidly raise the value of silver." This is an obvio esult to men whose opinions are guided by xperience and judgment rather than preju-

THE INSANE OBJECTION TO FREE COIN-

One of the arguments and statements made by the opponents of the free coinage of silver has been that to cut off such free coinage will be to save to the Government the immense profit on the conversion of silver into ollars. The Chicago Times but formulates this stupidity when it says:

This is the substance of the Senate bill, which is not by any means the same taing as the bill passed in the House. In that, the profits of the coinage were given to the bullion owners. To give the profit to the Government will deprive the bonanca men of a large part of their interest in the bill, and for that loss there is no compensation in the bill as it stands.

Will some one explain how the Government is to reap any harvest from the coinage of silver dollars? The theory has been that the holders of silver bullion would empty their metal into the mints, and have it coined into dollars, and pocket the difference; that free coinage being displaced, the Gov-ernment has taken this business into its own hands, and will make nine cents at least on each dollar. There are thousands who so believe this story that they have actually crippled the silver movement by op-

The Senate Silver bill appropriates \$5,000, 000 greenbacks to purchase silver coin at the current market price per ounce. Each 8714 grains of pure silver will equal a silver dollar. The greenback, being exchangeable for silver, will have no greater value than the silver dollar. Each greenback dollar will buy at the most 3711 grains of silver, -certainly no more. When this silver is coined the Government will have precisely as many silver dollars as it expended greenback dol-lars, less the cost of coining. Will any person point out how the Government is to make any profit by this operation? And yet it is upon this theory of large Govern-ment profit from the coinage of silver dollars that there has been such a fight against free coinage. Nor will it do free coinage will take from the holder silver enormous profits which they other wise would have made. The value of silver monetized, and quoted merely as metal may be put down, say, at the rate of 8711 grains of pure silver as representing cents in gold. Assuming that the sil cents in gold. Assuming that the silver dollar coined will only purchase 91 cents in gold, then the coining of it into silver dollars will not enable it to purchase any more gold or other commodity than the 91 cents in gold, which it would purchase just as well in any other form than coin. If 871‡ grains of the bonanza man's

the Government the legal rate for or metal. If, however, the remonetizati silver will give to the silver dollar a greate value than that much silver had before, the price of silver in bars will be exactly the equivalent in value of the coined dollars, less Government charge for minting. not remember the exact charge made at the mint for coinage on private account; but the difference in profit in the mat-ter of free coinage or coinage for the Government will be, that on all silver coined on int of private persons the Government collects a percentage to cover the cost of the mint, but when the Government does the oinage on its own account, it buys silver and coins it without any profit, and pays the cost of coinage itself. That is the only ference—the Government paying the cost of coming instead of having it paid by individuals.

WOOD'S TABIFF BILL.

A seemingly careful review of the Wood Tariff bill by a committee of merchants in New York has taken the shape of a memorial to Congress. From this skillful examination of the classification of the bill we learn various particulars :

1. The new bill proposes to take from the present list of free goods some thirty articles, including crude argols, crude brimstone, crude camphor, crude India rubber, raw hair, raw ivory, raw silk, gums, hides and skins, indigo cochineal, bitter barks, etc., and impose a heavy tax thereon. Last year there were imported goods of these descriptions valued at \$47,608,000, and it is now proposed to tax them \$6,158,000. These are all raw materials entering largely into manufactur-ing, and the tax is directly opposed to any increase in manufactures. It is claimed that of these \$47,000,000 imported materials, goods are annually manufactured to the value of \$300,000,000.

2. It is shown that the bill proposes to relieve from present taxation other articles of which in 1877 \$3,693,000 worth was imported, and which paid a duty of \$1,423,910. This last includes salt, which in 1877 alone paid a tax of \$782,000.

3. The memorialists ask that the duty on earthenware and glass be reduced from 40 to 30 per cent. They remonstrate against the high duty of 40 cents per gallon on cheap wines, as well as against the duty of 100 per cent on still wines in bottles. One cent per pound on steel railway bars is 63 per centtoo high. The memorialists protest that the reduction of the duty on silks from 60 to 50 per cent is altogether insufficent to prevent smuggling. The duty of 100 per cent on spices is regarded as excessive. The proposed reduction of duties on blankets, flanels, and other heavy woolens, will still exclude such goods, and a further reduction is urged. The present duties on women's roolen dress goods are 69 and 65 per cent; the new hill reduces these to 40 and 47 ne cent but the Committee ask that they be further reduced. The memorialists ask the re peal of the allowances for damaged goods, and they strongly urge the enactment of a duty of 2 cents per pound on coffee and 10

cents per pound on tea. We do not believe the Wood Tariff bill will pass, nor do we think it ought to pass. It is a bill which ignores principle, refuse to provide for revenue, recognizes and per-petuates protection, and is special and class egislation in every line. The sooner such a bill is laid permanently on the table, the will be able to work out a new and reasonably proper bill. The present bill is an incoherent, unsystematic attempt to reconcile vorst forms with an intelligent method to levy taxes for revenue. The moment Congress undertakes to levy taxes for any purose other than revenue, then legislating is like dealing in a mock-auction shop,—the swindlers do all the business, and the customers are robbed and plundered.

WANTED-A NATIONAL HYMN.

The most urgent need of France at the present time is, first, a musician, and second, poet; or, better still, some genius combin ng both the musical and poetical affinities who may give her a national hymn. Notwithstanding her long list of composers,-ADAM, AUBER, BERLIOZ, BIZET, BOIELDIEU, HEROLD, and HALEVY among the dead, Gov-NOD and SAINT-SAEMS among the living, the aturalized Rossini and Meyerbeen, and the opera-bouffists, OFFENBACH, LECOCQ, and Herve,—Paris must open her gorgeous Troc adero Palace next spring, in Exposition time, without a national anthem, unless some genius comes to the front with one that will be acceptable to all parties. The other nations of the world will flock to the great show lustily singing their own peans. GILMORE will march through the Champ de Mars with trumpets and trombones blowing "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and Star Spangled Banner." Great Britain will bring her "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King," which latter anthem HENRY CARRY stole in 1739 from the Germans; Russia, her sonorous hymn stolen by LEVOFF from the Italians; Austria, HAYDN's harmonions "Gott erhalte den Kaiser," which was of English inspiration; Italy, her "Sicilian Mariner's Hymn"; the Danes, their "Kong German wrote for them; Hungary, her wild and stirring "Rakotzy March," which is one of the few really national lyrics in the world; Norway, her "Gamle Norge"; Sweden, her martial war march of CHARLES XII.; Portugal, her "Hymno Constitucional," which that universal genius, Dom Pedro of Brazil, wrote for her; Turkey, her march of Man-MOUD II., which GIUSEPPE DONIZETTI, brother of the great composer, wrote when he was leader of the Sultan's band; and Germany, her "Wacht am Rhein." If the latter sho be too suggestive for French ears, she might choose LUTHER'S majestic choral, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott." Even China, Japan, and the Fiji Islands could scare up a national hymn, to be twanged on a one-string hurdy-gurdy or beaten on a tom-tom. Poor France, however, has no hymn that she can use. True, she has the "Marseillaise," but it is too Republican for the Right to swallow, and they won't listen even to the proposition to save the tune and have Victor Hugo write new words for it, fearing that a new version might be even it would only be French as to the words, since ROUGET DE LISLE, who is usually ac credited with the air, took it from a mass written by Holzman, a German musician, in 1776. They have the "Partant pour la Syrie," but the Republicans do not want a Bonapartist hymn, written by Horrense, mother of Louis III., with the assistance of for it in gold as long as there is anything name of "Le bean Dunois," to celebrate the praises of that old French Captain who

the English out of Paris in 1449. have the "Marlborough," or "Chanson de Malbrouk," but this is not a French hymn. It was an original Oriental melody brough back to France by the Crusaders, and is to day heard in Constantinople and Greece, and is sung at Egyptian weddings. They have the "Vive Henri Quatre" and the "La Parisienne" of 1830, but they are too local in their application to suit the ceremonies of the Exposition. They have the "Ca ira" of the Communists, but it would be the folly of desperation to allow it to be performed. It seems a pity that the French cannot agree upon the "Marseillaise." Notwithstanding its revolutionary origin and its ociation with the barricades and the bitter ollections it revives in the breasts of the Legitimists, it is the most stirring anthem in the world. Though it has been associated with the Commune, it has been the Republican air through all political changes, and, now that France has become Republican, it should be revived, notwithstanding the sentiments it once represented. As there is no possibility, however, that the Right will publican Minister of War has already forbidden its use in the army because of its political significance, the French must either look about for another, or adopt one of son other nation, or go without any at the opening of the Exhibition. The Government might offer a prize for the best national an them, but, as rule, anthems written for a specified sum in a specified time are essentially stupid. Again, it is to be taken into account the shower of national anthems that might descend upon an afflicted community from the composers who write "Kiss Me Kindly, Gentle Sister," "Little Blue-Eyed Stranger," "Don't Put the Poor Workingman Down," and "Give My Button-String to Sister." In adopting some other hymn, "God Save the King" might be taken, as it is common property. We stole it from the English and the English stole it from the Germans. The French stole it once; likewise the Austrians. As the hymn has no political significance, and certainly no musical merit, there could be no objection to its appropriation from any source. If any orization on earth could make it effective it would be a French band. OFFENBACH might set it to lively measures, and adopt it in as ingling a manner as he did the "Partan pour le Syrie," so that it would express the gaiety of Paris allied to the indomitable lephantine, and matter-of-fact patriotism

THE RETURN OF BONDS AND THE STRUG-

or, why not take that stirring

Grand Duchess, "Voici le Sabre"?

GLE FOR GOLD.

The statement has been made by the New York papers, and telegraphed over the country, that through the return of bonds to this ountry by European holders, frightened by the Silver bill, we have been deprived of \$60,000,000 in gold that would otherwise have come to us in the last three months in ettlement of trade balances. This is not true, but, if it were, it would be of no consequence. The people of the United States do ot propose to be drawn into the gold snarl which Germany and England have in volved Europe. Even if \$60,000,000 of bonds had been returned to this country in place of gold,-which, however, has not occurred.-the transaction would not have been disadvantageous. If the bonds have been sold by European holders to American da buyers, there has been a loss to the former and a gain to the latter. The interest on all such bonds will be paid to citizens of this country, and not sent to Europe; and the United States, which is not an importer, but a proncer and exporter, of gold, has been enabled to convert its gold at a good profit into interest-bearing securities of the first class. No one who comprehends the best interest of his country would complain of any in-crease in the amount of Government bonds returned from Europe at low prices to be held as an investment for American savings The gold we are asked to consider as withheld from us is not wanted here. The Americans have signified two things plainly. They do not propose to resume specie payments on the exclusive gold sta they do not intend to adopt the gold basis of the European oligarchies. Gold is not wanted for currency purposes here till it circulates on a level with silver.

But the statement of the New York papers is not true. No such sum as \$60,000,000 has been displaced from our imports of gold in the last three months. There never has been any such movement this way to be so deranged. The United States ever since the gold discoveries has been an exporter, not an mporter, of the precious metals. The year 1861, when \$46,339,611 gold were imported against \$29,791,080 exported, is the only exceptional year. There has not since the foundation of the Government been a twelvemonth in which the imports of specie have been equal to the amount we are asked to believe has been withheld from us in three months. The greatest amount sent into the country in one year was \$46,339,611 in 1861. The last return of the Bureau of Statistics proves the figures of the New York papers to be false. In the year 1877, the excess of specie exports over imports was \$24,640,926; in 1876 it was \$21,883,141,—a difference of less than three millions for the entire year. For the last quarter of 1877 the specie movement was an excess of \$248,454 imports over exports, against an excess of \$15,970,270 imports in the last quarter of 1876,-a differnce of less than \$16,000,000 against 1877. The latest month for which statistics are accessible is December, 1877. The exports of that month exceeded the imports by \$330,-029. In December, 1876, the net movement was an excess of imports of \$8,464,504,—a difference against 1877 of less than \$9,000,-

for it in gold as long as there is anythin else that can be marketed here. Goods wil

ment bonds, municipal and corporate securi

000. These figures are official, and sho how wide of the mark the New York paper have gone in their haste to make a point. The return movement of bonds is nothing new. It has been going on for years. It includes all kinds of American securities,railroad, municipal, and corporate stock and bonds, as well as Governments. In 1874, the balance of trade, previously against ns, turned sharply in favor of the United tates. In the fiscal year ended June 30 1874, foreign nations were indebted to us to the amount of \$57,052,197 over and above their exports; in 1875, their indebtedne was \$51,668,700; in 1876, \$120,218,102; and in 1877, \$166,547,317. In precedin years we ran in debt to Europe; in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, Europe ran in debt to us. In four years this foreign debt to this country has reached the enormous sum of \$396,000,000. How is Europe discharging

will not be returned at ail. Du four years, while foreign nations have been paying their trade debt of \$396,000,000 to America in bonds and stocks at a loss, our exports of specie have been \$165,000,000 greater than our imports. Europe has kept all its gold, and bid the highest market price for \$165,000,000 more." Why is Europe s anxious for gold? The answer is to be found in the monetary battle now going on between the chief European nations. The Bank of England must have gold; the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of German must have it. The whole commercial financial, and industrial fabric of Great Britain depends upon the maintenance of the gold reserve of the Bank of En

land. When that reserve declines, the financial writers and the banking and trading community tremble with appreh Every time during the past year that the Bank of England has raised its rate of dis-count to replenish its coin reserves, the Bank of Germany has met it by a hostile increas of the German rate. The Bank of Germany holds \$119,000,000 of specie; the Bank of France, \$413,000,000; the Bank of England, \$120,000,000; the Bank of Belgium, \$19,000, 000. The financiers of Europe are in alarm because during 1877 these institutions, de spite their utmost endeavors to retain their specie and add to it, lost \$50,000,000. Why this unnatural excitement about the move ments of a metal which, in an ordinary and normal financial regime, could come an go unheeded, like any other commodity? Great Britain and Germany have violated the laws of finance and the usages of a thousand years by setting up the single gold standard. The artifical demand for gold has sent up the price of that metal; the prices of labor and all other commodities, including silver, have been cut down; business and industry, as always happens with a falling market, have been paralyzed; and all th specie-paying nations have been embroiled in one of the most costly and disastrous, though bloodless, wars of modern times. It is proposed by the New York manufacturers of bugbears and false statistics that the United States take a hand in this scrimmage for gold. The American people are too shrewe to do anything so foolish.

Of course it is very gracious, very kind, very flattering, and all that, if Russia has proposed that the United States, as one of the great Powers of the world, shall be represented at the Baden-Baden Congress to confirm the final conditions of peace between Russia and Turkey. It shows also that Rus sia appreciates the kindly feeling entertained for her by the people of this country. Bu it is an invitation which the United State must decline with thanks. It is opposed to the traditions and policy of the American Government. In the assertion of the Mon BOE doctrine, to which we cling in theory and reserve the right to enforce, we have warned all the European Powers that they must hold aloof from any complications that arise on this continent, and this attitude implies the disposition on our part to maintain the same policy of non-intervention in European quarrels. The United States could not ently and fairly maintain the Monno doctrine, if it should consent on its part to mix up in any way with European politics. Besides this, the settlement of any European complication is a matter of utter indifference to this country as a Government. Of course there is always more or less individual sympathy with one side or the other in all European wars, and the great bulk of the American sentiment during the present war has been with Russia. But the whole map wiped out completely, German Austria absorbed by the German Empire, the Hungarian and Slavic provinces erected into independent empires, Belgium divided up between France and Germany, and so on, and there is not a single vital American interest that would be affected. We are so con pletely isolated geographically and nationally from trans-Atlantic politics that it would be extreme folly to feign an interest we do not feel. We have no ambitions in that direc-tion, and our national policy will not brook interference in the affairs of a continent which we practically dominate. It is, therefore, simply out of the question for the United States to contemplate for one moment taking any part in the settlement of this or any other political dispute in Europe.

pruning knife. The irresistible tendency of all such places is to fill up with barnacles. There is a great longing on the part of the office-seek-ing class for a sinecure; there is nothing they dote on so affectionately as a darling sinecure good pay, social position, and, above all, nothing to do. The New York Sun is a little bitter in this paragraph, but we fear there is too much truth in the charges:

Amon's the seventy-eight Professors and instructors fastened on the West Point Academy are sixteen First Lieutenants. The pay of a First Lieutenant in the United States army should be the same in all branches of the service. If any Lieutenant should get more than another, it is the one in the infantry or cavairy, who, in Arizona, Idaho, Montana. Dakota, and Western Texas, fights Indiana, sleeps on the ground, and marches thirsty and hungry. But his oay is not much more than half the West Point Lieutenant gets for teaching cadets an hour or two a day, and living delightfully at the public expense in one of the peleasantest watering-places in the world. Some of the pedacogue First Lieutenants receive over \$3,000 a year. If they fought Indians they would get only \$1,500. To this strict pay of the First Lieutenant, the Washington Military Ring persuaded Congress to aid \$800 for their favorites serving at West Point. That made \$2,400. A previously enacted contrivance gave them "longevity" pay, 10 per cent upon their regular pay for each five years of service in the army. So that, with all this cumulative compensation, some of the First Lieutenants at West Point get \$3,288,53 per annum! The residue of them receive \$2,584 each, but are in the most charming manner smoking, eating, sleeping, talking, dancing, reading, singing, daressing, and lovetruth in the charges: of them receive \$2,584 each, but are in the mocharming manner smoking, eating, eleeping, tailing, dancing, reading, singing, dressing, and low making their way. to "longevity" equality will their seniors of the same grade. We wonder that under this shameful wrong, a single Lieutena can be induced to stay in the line of the army ar fight Indians. This West Point favoritism is premium on skulking. It punishes manhood ar courage, and rewards selfishness.

"reform" West Point. If it be true there are seventy-eight Professors on the pay-roll, it must be confessed there is work and necessity for the

The most remarkable railway accident of record happened not long ago on the North-western Road between London and Liverpool. A gentleman and his wife were traveling in a compartment alone, when, the train going at the rate of sixty miles an bour, an iron rail project rate of sixty miles an hour, an iron rail projecting from a car on a side-track cut into the carriage and took the head of the lady clear off
and rolled it into the husband's lap. He subsequently sued the Company for damages, and
created great surprise in court by giving his
age at 36 years, although his hair was snowwhite. It had been turned from jet-black by
the herry of that exert.

gloomy because the world does not ado ideas. In his last lecture, published

Norseman said, when the choice of Heaven with the new generation and Hell with the old was offered him, "I trefer to be with my ancestors."

It is, perhaps, fair to say that Prof. Huxley has not lately looked abroad beyond the boundaries of England, or he might have distinguished in the recent religious controversies in this country some indications that ahould bear comfort to his disappointed soul.

Seventy hours without food or drink was the recent experience of a tramp who stole a ride on a freight train from Hannibal, Mo., to Tole-do, O. He hid himself in a car of wheat, and vast caverns of the Wabash elevators, which, indeed, would be a death as unique as that of CLARENCE, who is popularly supposed to have been drowned in a Maimsey butt.

A waggish member of the Kentucky Legish ture has introduced a bill to suppress the sale of lottery-tickets and to delegalize policy-shops.

The bill proposes to punish with a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for three mounts son connected with these establish nent for three months every persuch a bill had been brought into the Legislature of any other State but Kentucky, we should be inclined to give it serious considers-

Mr. BENNETT, it is said, intends to send STANLEY in quest of the missing North Pole. If Mr. STANLEY should be so successful as to discover this object of his search, we devoutly censure as his innuman treatment of African tribes has brought upon him.

The simple inhabitants of Adrianople are credited with believing that as soon as the peace negotiations are concluded the Russians will withdraw from Roumelia. It is possible that they may withdraw, but more likely in the direction of Asia Minor or Egypt than Danube.

Mr. HEWITT has named Mr. TILDEN as hi second in his coming duel with Mr. AIKEN.
This is touchingly appropriate; but the majority of the Democratic party will regret that
Mr. Tilden does not figure as principal, inasmuch as Mr. AIKEN is said to be a very accurate

If any one is curious to know where the copey of the Eric Railway goes, we submit the fact, as a partial explanation of an otherwise obscure subject, that since May, 1875, over \$400,000 have been paid to lawyers. The Island of Jesso in Japan is said to con-

tain one hundred and fifty billions of tons of coal. Here is a beautiful opportunity for bill-ion estimators to indulge in their favorite arithmetical speculations. Is PAULINE MARKHAM about to organize

burlesque troupe? She threatens to cowhide Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun. She has not forotten Lydia Thompson's style of advertising Mr. STANLEY's elephant-gun is a pleasing and

accurate weapon; but the Humanitarian Society of London regrets to learn that he did not always confine its use to elephants. We may perhaps be excused for asking if the

trust there will be no more duels. The insanity-dodge in the case of the murderer RANDE does not seem to work, notwithstanding the amount of original poetry put in

NETT is engaged has any big brothers. We

THEODORE TILTON in an interview with a St Louis reporter said that he did not believe in a

The hostile chip which whilom decorated the Russian shoulder appears to have been re-hypothecated. Everything is peaceful and Mr. PITMAN will plant the ashes of his late

like a desiberate attempt to convert her to ashes

The last ditch was not exclusively appropri ated by the Turks. The anti-silver men doomed to share in its occupancy. Mr. HEWITT appears to dodge Mr. AIKEN.

lodger-not a corn-dodger. Paneful remark by Mr. GLADSTONE: My win-

ows have been broken, but I believe that I have been windowcated. If Mr. RILEY desires to secure a specimen

he gold-bug he must hurry up. The species will soon be extinct. The British fleet would have marched up the fill and then marched down again, but it does

not travel on land. The Society for the Cremation of Women has een started by an enthusiastic son-in-law in

The war party of England now knows how America. Cremation is the burn from which no travele

can possibly return, except in the form of The most effective branch of the English

nilitary service is, it appears, the olive branch. England will speedily declare peace. She is apidly hurrying her forces to the rear.

But why do they carry guns? The masons of London lost £150,000 by ecent strike. This 'ees hod.

The English fleet appear to be men-of-peac

The voice of Canada is for war, though why we Canuck say.

George Eliot, William Black, and Thon lardy are engaged on new novels. Senator Dawes traveled from Washingto Thursby sing.

Hundreds of people in Boston, it is said, re going crary over Joseph Cook. If they attempt o understand him this is doubtless true. The Boston Globs thinks that our greates.

need is a statesman. And Carter Harrison quietly remarks, "There are a good many of us." A Chinese gentleman named No Choge has been admitted to the English Bar. Is civilization a failure, and can we go to law for nothing here

ism." As he has not been patronized in New York, that city would appear to be overstocked with

Mr. Ingersoll is called a "pedd'er of Pagan

though Cincinnati calls herself "the Paris of America," Paris does not call herself "the Cin-A clever female writer in Washington has ollected material with a view to exposing the im-norality of the private lives of a number of our ablic men, not forgetting Webster, Johnson, and

Sumner.

Herbert Spencer, in the second of his papers on the "Evolution of Ceremonial Government," which will appear in the Popular Science Monthly for March, discusses the subject of "Trophies" and the practice of trophy-taking, especially as exemplified in the mutilation of the bodies of the living and the dead.

Gov. Bishop, of Ohio, was pres office on the score that he is a good business man. He seems to be that and nothing else. In signing a commission the other day he unconsciously added " & Co." to his signature, making it all THE COUNCIL.

A Good Night's Work the Estimates.

The Appropriation for Street Cleaning Cut Down \$50,000.

Cost of Gas Till May--- The Michigan Avenue Report Postponed.

The New Berry Ordinance-Some Via duct Estimates_Miscall ous Business.

GENERAL BUSINESS. The Council held a regular mea ing, Ald. Cook in the chair. The

mg, Aid. Cook in the chair. The absences were Thompson (Third), Oliver, and Daly. There was an unusually large lobby.

A communication was received from the Mair submitting a number of applications for the emission of fines imposed on saloon-keepers for not taking out a license. He had consulted the Law Department and suited the Law Department, and been told that he had no power to remit fines,—that doing so was the prerogative of the Council. It was referred to the Committee on Juda ciary.

A communication was received from the Department of Public Works giving an abount mate estimate of the portion the companies would pay toward the en viaducts over the tracks on Ma Sangamon, and Harrison streets and avenue. Following are the esti-

SANGAMON STREET. CHICAGO AVENITA It was referred to the Com and Alleys, West Divisio

A communication was recei A communication was received from the Comptroller, in response to a resolution passed at the last meeting, stating that the probable total expense for gas, lighting, cleaning, extinguishing, repairing, etc., from Jan. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1878, would be, including bridge lamps and tunnels, \$107,474.67. These farms were based on the present number of lamps burning by the present time-table at 9 mills per lamp per night for lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning, with gas at \$1.65 per 1,00 for the North and South Divisions, and \$9 per 1,00 for the West Division, inclusive also of salaris of Gas Inspector and watchmen at the test meters, pay for glass, and repairs.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Gias.

mittee on Gas.

TAX-FIGHTERS.

The Comptroller, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting, submitted a communication stating that he was umble to report in time for the present meeting the requested list of all tax-dighters who had not uport naid their taxes for 1873, 1874, and 1875, and asking further time.

The request was granted by allowing the Comptroller one week's further time.

A communication was re-selved from the Law Department, stating, in reference to the preposed ordinance fixing the rate of speed far railway trains within the city limits, that the present ordinance was in conflict with the State law, and the new ordinance was submitted in order that the city ordinance and State law might harmonize. light harmonize.

It was referred to the Committee on Ref-

MAKING RETURN. Another communication was re he same Department, submitting t

Ordinance:

Be it ordained, etc.: SEC. 1. That the City Callector of the City of Chicago shall, on or being March 1, 1878, make a report in writing is the Treasurer and ex-officio County Collector of Cox

On motion of Ald Cary, the ordin

Ald. Gilbert submitted the ordinance alepted by the fruit-dealers, and moved its passars. The ordinance was passed by a vote of year. It mays, 4, as follows:

The ordinance was passed by a vote to passed, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Carr, Gilbert, Tully, Cullerton, Lodding, Tanes, Kerber, Lawler, Van Osdel, Beidler, Walls, Issue, Welcher, Thompson (Thirteenth), Bammaria, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Bammaria, Waldo, Niesen, Linsenbart, Schweisthal, Sweer, Janssens, Kirk—29.

Nays—McAnley, Stewart, Sommer, Ryan—4.

The following is the ordinance:

Be it ordinance, de. : Secroso 1. All fruits as berries sold or offered for sale within the City of Chicago to coasumers or to retail dealers whise said city shall be sold and offered for sale only be bargel, bushel, or some aliquot part of a banks, according to the table of dry measures a barrish bushel, or some aliquot part of a banks, according to the table of dry measures, or by the pount; for the table of dry measures, or by the pount; for the table of dry measures, or by the pount; for the table of dry measures, or by the pount; for the table of dry measures, or by the pount; for the table of dry measures, or by the pount; for the table of dry measures, or by the pount; the Chicago market as a third of a banks bushel, according to the table of dry measures, or by the pount; this section shall not apply to dry, preserved, as pickled fruits or barries, or to the sale of fruits and provided or number.

SEC. 4. The ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate the selling of fruits, berries, etc.," passed May 21, 1877, approved May 24, 1877, is

passed May 21, 1877, approved May 28, 1877, hereby repealed.
SEC. 5. This ordinance shall be in force from mafer its passage.

Ald. Gilbert offered a resolution calling attention to the fact that certain distillers had been allowed to feed cattle contrary to the odinance, and asking that the matter be investigated. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Health and County Relations.

THE LAKE-FRONT. Ald. Lawler offered a resolution requests.

Ald. Lawler offered a resolution requests.

Chicago's members of Congress to use error proper means in their power to procure its passage of the Lake-Front bill as specify a possible.

Ald. Stewart wanted the bill read, so the could know what he was voting about. Ald. Culierton said the bill might be House, and have been amended so that detrimental to the interests of the city moved that the resolution be referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

ALD. BRIDLER submitted an amendment to Rule 10, so it shall read: "No member shall leave he while the Council is in session, and sit sunoking, and disturb business, unless good cuae is offered to the Chair."

The amendment was defeated, —yeas, 30: 13,—two-thirds being required. The vots follows:

y suspended for another and he was in favor of purport until the Mayor his common, the Compropriation bill.

Ald Rawleigh and Medical the report. The motion to postn ys, 19, -as follows:

nays, 19, -as follows:
Yads - Pearsons, Rosen
Taily, Cullerton, Loddi
Beidler, Throon, Cook,
News-McAnley, Cary,
now, Lawier, White, Mc
ton, Wheeler, Thompson
seh, Ryan, Niesen, Linse
sens, Daly—10. Ald. McAuley moved e Committee. The Clerk began to 1 commendations to relison and South Side Southton, when he winner, who did not users.

sommer,
meant.

In the midst of some
ton moved to place on fi
The motion was agr
15,—as follows:
Yeas—Pearsons, Ballar
dins. Van Oadel, White,
leigh, Wheeler, Thomps
garten, Waldo, Niesen,
and Janssens—18.
Nays—McAuley, Ross
Gilbert, Sommer, Tarnov
ler, Throop, Seaton, Rys

THE EST A COMPAR Ald. Cullerton move for the purpose of received The motion was carr
pays 4.—Alds. Sommer
Janssens voting in the r
The following table g the amounts asked for ments and those rec troller and the Fins

Dep't of Buildings. 3 City Cemetery. City Hall. May scales. Contingent fund. Collecting taxes Public Works. Sewerage fund. Licetion supenses. Fire Department. Staking fund. Health Department. House of Correction rinting.... Special assessments. School sinking fund. ates are. \$150,000,

On motion of Ald. solved itself into a Ald. Cullerton taking was given leave to ex which he is a member.
the Supreme Court ma
down on the appropriati
ing that course, the
mended an appropriati
cent above that of last dition of business no dition of business now-even recommended app Comptroller's estimate prove of such action at of affairs. There were High-Schools, when all really appropriate for primary schools, and tr-very well abolished. Aid. McAuley agreed Schweisthal. He und making the appropriate

Schweisthal. He under making the appropriation of money might be dorward for use in future Ald. Sweeney—What Ald. McAuley—We a The Chairman—The statement with the per If objection is made th to call on him to sit do Ald. McAuley said he ing the appropri Where the estima to be done. He d Ald. White obje

The Clerk then read the Building Inspection Ald. Baumgarten m to 86,000. Ald. Gilbert said the sustaining.
Ald. Sweeney wanted man of the Finance Con Ald. Pearsons said teeth, couldn't very we Aldermen to Ald. Thro Ald. McAuley—Why teeth in the oil! [Lan Ald. Throop expiaine office went into the Cit. The receipts last year Ald. Wheeler moved priation to \$8,000. Lo Ald. Baumgarten's n was lost.

Aid. Baumgarten in of \$2,000 for City Cem Aid. Throop said it propriate above the acceptain amount was al Aid. McAuley said is appropriate larce sumoney to come from? Ing to the Council to and then there would The item was re

The next item was City-Hall, \$100,000." Ald. White move Ald. Van Osdel the amount \$200,000. priate \$100,000, since with it. Did the Co years in outting up a
Ald. Lawler asked
pledged itself to mass
Ald. Pearsons said
tee were told that as
made to restore the
definite was said abou
Ald. Lawler wante Aid. Lawier wante City-Hall was a shar one was a necessity.
Aid. Rawieugh 1avo That was all the taxa If the Council increas they went along no to Aid. Cary said ther possible-directions. a possible-directions, a in those directions w least injury. People old building rather

Ald Cook asked if The motion to ince
Ald. McAuley me
to \$50,000.
Ald. Kerber moved
item be stricken out
Ald. Sweeney tho
wan't a Court-House
the whole sum. T
\$50,000 and expecti
absurd. He believe
that would accompl
Ald. Glibert said
was inopportune, a
appropriate someth

This was agree Ald. Rawleigh

HE COUNCIL.

Night's Work of Estimates.

ropriation for Street ing Cut Down \$50,000.

Till May---The Michiganenne Report Post-

serry Ordinance-Some Viamates_Miscellaneous Business.

ERAL BUSINESS.

RENTITING FINES.
REMITTING FINES.
held a regular meeting last evente in the chair. The absentees on (Third), Oliver, and Daly, unusually large lobby, ication was received from the tink a number of applications for of fines imposed on salcon-keeping out a license. He had convided that the form of fines, that doing so gative of the Council.

The committee on Judicel to the Committee on Judicel

cation was received from the De-rublic Works giving an approxi-te of the portion the railroad ould pay toward the erection of the tracks on Madison, Lake, and Harrison streets and Chicago owing are the estimates. ing are the esti-

LAKE STREET

red to the Con Yest Division. ication was received from the in response to a resolution passed seting, stating that the probable for gas, lighting, cleaning, excepairing, etc., from Jan. 1, 1878, 778, would be, including bridge anels, \$107,474.67. These figures the present number of lamps

the present number of lamps to present time-table at 9 milis r night for lighting, extinguishing, with gas at \$1.65 per 1,000 for 18 out bivisions, and \$2 per 1,000 Division, inclusive also of salaries exter and watchmen at the test or glass, and repairs or glass, and repairs. inication was referred to the Com-

r time.

It was granted by allowing the one week's further time.

It is a station was received from the Law stating, in reference to the proce fixing the rate of speed for a within the city limits, that the nance was in conflict with the State new ordinance was submitted in accity ordinance and State law wite.

return, shall have been unable to col-sessments, with the amount of spe-nts due and unpaid thereon, and with ption of the nature of the warrants re-authorizing the collection thereof, is ordinance shall be in force from

PRUIT.
st submitted the ordinance adopted
dealers, and moved its passage.
a was passed by a vote of yeas, 29;

ce was passed by a vote of yeas, 25; bllows:

sons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Cary, 187, Cullerton, Lodding, Tarnow, er. Van Osdel, Beidler, White, Merood. Cook, Rawleigh, Saaton, ompson (Thirteenth), Baumgarten, Linsenbarth, Schweisthal, Sweeney, 188—29.

uley, Stewart, Sommer, Ryan—4.

ing is the ordinance:

sod, etc. 1 Section 1. All fruits and or offered for sale within the City on the consumers or to retail dealers within 1 be sold and offered for sale only by 1, or some aliquot part of a bushel, be table of dry measures, or in pack-contain in full measure a barrel, as me aliquot part of a bushel, according to the consumers of the package known to market as a third of a bushel box used; and provided further, that hall not apply to dry, procerved, or sor berries, or to the sale of fruits redprice per piece or number.

If fruits and berries, fresh or dried, adforsale in the City of Chicago in 1 be substantially of equal goodness of the package; any package of fruit to be in violation of this section shall o seizure and condemnation by the roof the city as deleterious to public

ordinance entitled "An ordinance he selling of fruits, berries, etc.," 21, 1877, approved May 24, 1877, is cd. sordinance shall be in force from and re.

s ordinance shall be in force from analoge.

to offered a resolution calling attended to feed cattle contrary to the orasking that the matter be investive outlined was referred to the in Health and County Relations.

THE LAKE-FRONT.

r offered a resolution requesting maters of Congress to use every in their power to procure the he Lake-Front bill as speedily as

t wanted the bill read, so that be that he was voting about. It wanted the bill might be in the ave been amended so that it was to the interests of the city. He he resolution be referred to the it be Judiciary.

Was agreed to.

ALD. BEIDLER
amendment to Rule 10, so that it

amendment to Rule 10, so that is 'No frember shall leave his season; and sit around disturb business, unless good exto the Chair."
nent was defeated,—yeas, 20; nays, a being required. The vote was as

oy offered a resolution directing and Comptroller to pay out of the poor workingmen recently direct the North Side Water-Works.

Was referred to the Committee

order for 9 o'clock—the report of ministee on the subject of gravel-went was then taken up. moved to concur in the report on moved to postpone temporary

superintendent Wilson had been temporari-uspended for another matter by the Mayor, he was in favor of postponing action on this ort until the Mayor could investigate him. his oblinon, the Council should take up the

ay, 18, -as follows:

Yes Pearsons, Rosenberg, Ballard, Stowart,
Cullerton, Lodding, Kerber, Van Osdel,
Bedler, Throon, Cook, Waldo, Schweisthal—14.

May McAuley, Cary, Gilbert, Sommer, TarMay Medeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), BaumgarWheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), BaumgarRyan, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, JansMay Daly-19.

The Clerk began to read, and had reached the mental to be remove Superintendent successful and South Side Street-Inspector George carhion, when he was interrupted by Ald. mmer, who did not understand what it all

In the midst of some confusion, Ald. Culler-on moved to place on file. The motion was agreed to,—yeas, 18; nays, B.—as foliows:;
Yous—Pearsons, Ballard, Tully, Cullerton, Lodding. Van Osdel, White, McNurney, Cook, Rawleigh, Wheeler, Thompson (Thirteenth), Banmarien, Waldo, Niesen, Linsenbarth, Sweeney, and Janssens—18.

**Augy—McAuley, Rosenberg, Cary, Stewart, Gilbert, Sommer, Tarnow, Kerber, Lawler, Beldlar, Throop, Seston, Ryan, Schweisthal, Kirk—15.

THE ESTIMATES.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Ald. Cullerton moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of receiving the report of the nce Committee.

The motion was carried by a vote of yeas 27, says 4.-Alds. Sommer, Lawler, Tarnow, and lansens voting in the negative.

The following table gives in a con ensed form the amounts asked for by the heads of departments and those recommended by the Comp-troller and the Finance Committee:

321,000 325, 030 10,000

Total........\$4.557.780 83,970.324 83,818.814 Included in the Finance Committee's estimates are \$150,000, which come from miscel-On motion of Ald. Throop, the Council resolved itself into a committee of the whole,
Ald. Cullerton taking the chair.

ALD. SCHWEISTHAL was given leave to explain his reason for not similar the report of the Finance Committee, of which he is a member. The recent decision of the Supreme Court made it necessary to cut down on the appropriations. Instead of following that course, the Committee had recommended an appropriation of as much as 20 per ing that course, the Committee had recom-mended an appropriation of as much as 20 per cent above that of last year, considering the con-dition of business now. The Committee had even recommended appropriations beyond the Conptroller's estimates, and he could not ap-Conptroller's estimates, and he could not approve of such action at this particular juncture of affairs. There were appropriations even for High-Schools, when all that the Council should really appropriate for at this time was the primary schools, and the High-Schools could be very well abolished.

Aid. McAuley agreed substantially with Ald. Schweisthal. He understood that the object in making the appropriation so large was that a sum of money might be accumulated and carried forward for use in future years.

Aid. Sweeney—What are we doing?

Ald. McAuley—We are discussing the Finance bill.

bill.

The Chairman—The gentleman is making a statement with the permission of the Council. If objection is made the Chair will be compelled to call on him to sit down.

Ald. McAuley said he was urging upon the Committee the necessity and propriety of making the appropriation as small as possible.

mg the appropriation as small as possible.
Where the estimates could be reduced it ought
to be done. He desired to give his reasons.
Ald. White objected. If McAuley gave his
reasons everybody would want to do so.
The Chair said that if any member desired to
express his views on the bill he would have an
opportunity to do so on taking up the very first
item.

The Clerk then read the first item—\$6,900 for the Building Inspection Department.

Ald. Baumgarten moved to reduce the item to \$6,000. Ald. Sweeney wanted to know if the \$6,900 was necessary.

Ald. Gilbert said the Department was self-

Ald. Gilbert said the Department was self-sustaining.

Ald. Sweeney wanted to hear from the Chairman of the Fhance Committee as to that.

Ald. Pearsons said he had two ulcerated teeth, couldn't very weil talk, and referred the Aldermen to Ald. Throop.

Ald. McAuley—Why didn't you put your teeth in the oill? [Laughter.]

Ald. Throop explained that all the fees of the oilice went into the City Treasury every month. The receipts last year were \$4,108.

Ald. Wheeler moved to increase the appropriation to \$8,000. Lost.

Ald. Baumgarten's motion to reduce to \$6,000 was lost.

Aid. Baumgarten's motion to reduce to \$6,000 was lost.

The item, as reported, was then adopted.

CITY CEMETERY.

Aid. Baumgarten moved to reduce the item of \$2,900 for City Cemetery to \$2,500.

Aid. Throop said it had been decided to appropriate above the actual amount needed, as a cutain amount was always lost in collecting.

Aid. McAuley said it was a very nice thing to appropriate large sums, but where was the money to come from? The taxpayers were looking to the Council to make a low appropriation, and then there would be no tax-fighting.

The item was reduced to \$2,500.

The item was reduced to \$2,560.

The next item was "Toward constructing of City-Hall, \$1,00,000."

Ald. White moved to adopt.

Ald. Van Osdel moved to smend by making the amount \$200,000. It was a farce to appropriate \$100,000, since nothing could be done with it. Did the Council expect to be fifteen Jears in putting up a Court-House?

Ald. Lawler asked if the Council had not pledged itself to pass an item of \$200,000.

Ald. Pearsons said no. The Senate Committee were told that an appropriation would be made to restore the Canal Fund, but nothing definite was said about how much a year.

Ald. Lawler wanted \$200,000. The present City-Hall was a shame and a disgrace. A new one was a necessity.

Ald. Rawleigh invored the item in the bill. That was all the taxpayers could afford to pay. If the Council increased the appropriations as they went along no taxes would be collected.

Ald. Cary said there must be economy in all possible directions, and it should be practiced in those directions where there would be the least injury. People could get along with the old building rather than do without school-houses.

Ald Cook asked if the \$100,000 was in addi-

Aid Cook asked if the \$100,000 was in addition to the unexpended balance of last year.

Aid. Parsons—Yes.

Aid. Cook—That will make a fund of \$150,-

000 to work with.

The motion to increase to \$30,000 was lost.

Ald. McAuley moved to reduce the amount of \$50,000. Ald. Kerber moved as an amendment that the

Ald. Kerber moved as an amendment that the item be stricken out.

Ald. Sweeney thought, if the Council didn't wan't a Court-House, it was better to strike out the whole sum. The idea of appropriating \$60,000 and expecting to make contracts was absurd. He believed \$100,000 was the least that would accomplish anything.

Ald. Gilbert said the motion to strike out was inopportune, as the Council was bound to appropriate something everything year. One hundred thousand dollars was little enough this year.

hundred thousand dollars was little enough this year.

Ald. Ballard moved as an amendment to the amendment that the item be made \$150,000.

This was agreed to.

The Clerk then read the item of \$20,000 to be raised by direct taxation for a Contingent Fund.

Ald. Rawleigh wanted to know why the Finance Committee appropriated \$20,000 this pear, when only \$10,000 was appropriated last rear.

d. Pearsons replied that there were more logencies this year than last, and it had thought this item of \$20,000 would be very al. There might be deficiences in some of

appropriations of perhaps 15 or 25 per which this Contingent Fund would make Rawleigh moved to strike out \$20,000 sert \$10,000.

Aid. Rawleigh moved to strike out \$20,000 and insert \$10,000.

Ald. Somper moved to increase the item, which reads, "For contingent and other expenses for corporate purposes, not otherwise herein expressly provided, \$60,000, of which amount \$40,000 shall be taken from the miscellaneous receipts," to \$100,000. There was a riot last summer, he remarked, and the Contingent Fund came into use then.

Ald. McAuley stated that the item as reported was an increase of \$50,000 over last year, including the unexpended balance.

Ald. Sweeney moved to make the item read as follows: "For contingent and other expenses for corporate purposes, not otherwise herein expressly provided for, \$20,000, which amount shall be taken from miscellaneous receipts," striking out "and \$20,000 shall be raised by direct taxation."

Ald. Throop said the Comptroller had recommended \$350,000 for a Contingent Fund. The city had to carry on a large funded debt from three to nine months interest, of coupons which would be cut off, and which drew interest, and if the interest was not paid at the time—of which there was no prospect now—the parties would have to hold the coupons and draw the interest on them, and there should be some kind of appropriation made to meet the maturing debt.

Ald. Tully moved to strike out the item

draw the interest on them, and there should be some kind of appropriation made to meet the maturing debt.

Ald. Tully moved to strike out the item altogether. Lost.

'Ald. Throop thought it unwise to pass Ald. Sweeney's motion. The item had better be left open. There was no idea of paying the so-called illegal certificates out of the Contingent Fund, as some people supposed. "What had teen paid of the \$3,000,000 originally borrowed, and for which those certificates had been issued, had been paid out of the back taxes. In 1876 the city borrowed \$3,500,000, and every dollar of that paper had been paid out of the texes of 1876. The deots of 1877 would have been paid in the same way if the Supreme Court had let the city alone, and the \$470,000 of outstanding old certificates would have been wiped out. There was no disposition on the part of the Mayor and Comptroller to pay these things they were prohibited from paying in any such way, but to carry on the interest in the best way they could. The Contingent Fund was for judicious purposes to protect the city against emergencies, some of which were foreseen and others of which were not. He was in favor, therefore, of letting the item pass.

Ald. Sweeney's motion, making the Con-

pass.
Ald. Sweeney's motion, making the Contingent Fund \$20,000, to be taken from the miscellaneous receipts, with no appropriation be raised by direct taxation, was then carried.

be raised by direct taxation, was then carried.

COLLECTING TAXES.

The next item was "Cost of collecting city taxes, \$65,000."

Ald. Fawleigh moved to make the amount \$50,000.

Ald. Seaton said the city had no control whatever over the matter, since the amount was deducted before the money was turned over. The city would have to pay the difference.

Ald. Cary said if the amount of the appropriation was reduced the percentage would be less.

ess.
Ald. Throop said it would not.
Ald. Gilbert moved to postpone temporarily Not agreed to.

A motion to make the sum \$60,000 was voted

The motion to reduce to \$50,000 was lost.

And the item was passed as reported.

STREET-CLEANING.

The next item was for cleaning streets and Total.... .. \$242, 536

Total. \$242,536
Ald. Gilbert moved to make it \$50,000 for the
South Division.
Ald. Tully moved to make it \$75,000.
Ald. Sommer said a good many of the Aldermen wanted to make a name by moving to reduce. They didn't know how they were fooling themselves. Last year there was a big amount, and look at the streets! themselves. Last year there was a big amount, and look at the streets!

Ald. Gilbert said that \$15,000 was stolen last year in the graveling of Michigan avenue, and as the appropriation then was \$60,000, he thought the work could be done this year for \$50,000.

Ald. McAuley remarked that there was no known way to anticipate the taxes, and he knew the people did not want to have a large tax assessed for use eighteen months or two years heuce. He hadn't met a taxpayer who was willing to have it done. By talking with their constituents who were taxpayers, the Aldermen would learn the same thing. There were certain departments of the Government which must be kept up, and he wanted to see a reasonable amount of work done on the streets; but there was no reason for appropriating more than last year, or as large an amount. Men wouldn't work unless they could get money.

Ald. Ryan moved to make the item \$60,000. He didn't believe the Committee had got down to "bed-rock" worth a cent. He hoped, before the bill passed, to see a reduction of \$5,000. Ald. McAuley remarked that there was no

An appropriation of \$5,00,000 was as much as citizens could stand, and was enough to carry on the City Government.

Ald. Sweeney said the Finance Committee had acted wisely. He was as much for economy as anybody, and, when the time came, would prove it. But he held that, in this matter of street-cleaning, it would be better to make a larger appropriation. Men were kept at the Poor-House at an expense of \$300 a year. Lots of them had homes, and, if they had the means to pay the water tax and other expenses, they would be respectable citizens. They should be given a chance to work on the streets, and the machines be done away with. "Strike those items that should be struck," said he, "but where an appropriation should be made make it fearlessly."

Ald. Rawleigh moved to make the items the same as last year:

same as last year:
South Division \$00,000
West Division \$7,000
North Division 40,000 Total......\$187,000
Ald. Pearsons defended the action of the Fi-

nance Committee.

Ald. McAuley—You want a large appropriation, but where are you going to get the money!

Ald. Pearsons—Where there is a will there's

Aid. Pearsons—Where there is a will there's a way.

Aid. McAuley—Yes, and a Supreme Court.
Aid. Pearsons went on to say when the bill was passed the money would be found. Before four days clapsed the Aldermen would get a correct lilea as to how the City Government was to be carried on the next year. It had got to go on. He wanted to see a book on one side of which was written, "Friends of Chicago," and on the other "Enemies of Chicago." Ald. Sommer—Read The Sunday Tribune. [This remark had reference to the taxes paid by Aldermen on personal property, and provoked some laughter.]

Ald. Lawler made an appeal for the southwestern section of the city, demanding a large appropriation. Men would work for the city and wait for their pay, since they had more confidence in the Government than many of the gentlemen who were harping about where the money was to come from.

Ald. Cary cesired to see the item put at the lowest possible figure. Certainly the amount should not be higher than last year.

The motion of Ald. Rawleigh was then agreed to—Ald. Throop moved that the Committee rise.

to.
Ald. Throop moved that the Committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Carried.
The Committee having risen, Ald. Cullerton, its Chairman, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Report adopted.
Ald. Ryan moved that when the Council adjourts, it do so to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon. iternoon.

Ald. White moved to amend by inserting r:30.

The amendment was adopted and the motion, is amended, prevailed.

The Council then adjourned.

The net reduction maile yesterday was \$45,-88.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18.—One of the most important events in the history of Fisk University occurred to-night in the departure of fou of its students as missionaries to Sherbro Island, off the coast of Airica. They were called two days ago by the American Missionary Associa-tion. Albert P. Miller and Andrew E. Jackson, tion. Albert P. Miller and Andrew E. Jackson, members of the Congregationalist Church, were ordained before a large assemblage of students yesterday afternoon. Tuis morning Miller was married at the University chapel to Miss Ads J. Roberts, and Jackson to Miss Ella M. Hill-dradge. The farewell meeting was held at St. John's Church this afternoon, in which the clergy of the city participated. The party left to-night for New York, and will take steamer for their destination next Saturday. The deepest interest was manifested on their departure on their new mission by the entire community.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Steamships Kronprunz, from Baltimore, and Maas, from New York, have arrived out.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Salled—Steamer Australia. for Sydney, via Honolulu, carrying the British malls.

MOVILLE, Feb. 18.—Arrived—Steamship Sarmatian, from Philadelphia.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Continuation of Argument in the Trial of Rande, at Galesburg.

Excitement Greatly Intensitying as the Case Nears Its End.

Highly Mysterious Assassina tion at Venice, Southern Illinois.

A Physician, by Chance Roused from Bed, Killed by Unknown Men.

Account of a Peculiar Highway Encounter Near Independence, Ia.

RANDE. TWELFTH DAY OF HIS TRIAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GALESBURG, Feb. 18.—At last the Rande trial approaches a conclusion, and, as it does so, the interest in the case and the consequent large attendance in court become greater. The fact is, that nothing else will be talked of until a verdict is reached, and this can scarcely be before Wednesday. There has been some discus-sion among Rande's attorneys as to the advisability of submitting the case without any speeches. One of these gentlemen strongly advised this course, alleging that he in his cross-examination of Dr. Kilbourne and Dr. Hughes had fully broken up the case for the People, and had shown that Rande was insane. The other could not see it in exactly the same light,-it

o persuade the jury by eloquence. AT THE OPENING OF COURT THIS MORNING state's-Attorney Tunnicliff resumed his argument for the People, which he was compelled t eave unfinished on Saturday. He pointed out that under no possible reasoning could the claim of the defense that their client fired in had tried to make a point about the direction of the ball which killed Belden, and had thrown out an oblique insinusome other person, name unknown and where abouts unestablished. The idea was absurd The insane defendant was sane enough to fire every time he got a chance, and to take good

do so .- and they mean to try all that they car

TAKING UP THE INSANE PLEA, Mr. Tunnicliff quoted a Supreme Court de cision given in 31st Ill., which allows the admis sion of expert testimony to prove the menta condition of a person charged with a crime The two gentlemen of great experience who had testified on this point had agreed fully that Rande was sane and, in spite of the efforts of the so-confiden Bradshaw, no shadow of doubt was thrown upon their evidence. They testified that there was no disease of the brain or bodily derangemen which would be the necessary accompaniment of insanity. All the evidence that Rande was insane was that given by his own family. The the trial of Knapp for the murder of White Another Lear in the conduct of his children. "Another Lear in the conduct of his children,"
It might be carried further, and the old man
might be held to carry the parallel further as
regards his mind and understanding. Nothing in
the story of Rande's experiences as a schoolmaster or his conduct at his first wife's grave
tended to show his insanity. He tried to throw
himself into his wife's grave—
would, for the sake of the blood which

would, for the sake of the blood windircriss to heaven
for revenge, that he had done so, and had been
buried with her! The ridiculous varu about
Rande's bringing back from Minnesota certain
worthless deer-horns amounted to nothing at
all. It was told by his own family, who had
never thought it evidence of insanity until it
became necessary to prove it. From the time
pe left, home, during all his residence in the
Penitentiary, and last year while he worked for
farmers in the southern part of the State, no
man saw anything in his demeanor to indicate man saw anything in his demeanor to indicate insanity or dementia. Outside of the family no one had come forward to testify, and the pres-ence of the family and their testimony was readily explained.

DR. HUGHES TESTIFIED directly that the person referred to in the hypothetical question was of sound raind. Rande showed no evidence of insanity in St. Louis, in the Penitentiary, or in the harvest-field; the accompanying evidences of insanity were wanting. Insomnia, fever, and all other physical evidences were missing. The defense would bring up the "moral insanity" dodge, and would adduce the evidence of Rande's allowing his children to read and play with his books.

The question of reasonable doubt was much. The question of reasonable doubt was much harped upon by attorneys for the defense in

criminal cases. But in this case

THERE WAS NO REASONABLE DOUBT.
Frank Rande was guilty of murder, and proof had been piled upon proof—Pelion upon Ossa. When the jury had satisfied themselves that Rande killed Belden and committed the burglary at Pearce's house, they would be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that Rande should be hanged. The last consideration was as to capital punishment. On that point the State demanded hanging or nothing. They wanted no Penitentiary sentence; no incarceration in a lunatic asylum. They wanted no future Executive to get a chance to pardon Rande, and no chance given to criminal cases. But in this case

chance given to
OTHER INFERNAL SCOUNDRELS OTHER INFERNAL SCOUNDRELS
to escape from an asylum to begin again his
career of bloodshed, rapine, and murder. Four
States at least—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and
Missouri-looked to the jury in this case for
protection against such desperadoes as Frank
Rande. They would never feel safe until he
was put where he could do no more harm. No
matter how much sympathy the jury might feel
for his aged parents, they must remember that
the safety of good citizens demanded the execution of Frank Rande.

MR. O. F. PRICE

the safety of good citizens demanded the execution of Frank Rande.

MR. O. F. PRICE
followed with an address to the jury on the part of the prisoner. He presumed that the life of Frank Rande was of little consequence (in which everybody agreed with him), but that there were questions of law involved in this case which were vital to the interests of all citizens. The question of arrest had not been settled as the prosecution settled it. Mr. Tunniciff had spent a good deal of time on the question of identity. The speaker would concede that, for all ordinary purposes, it was proven; whether it was proven closely enough to hang a man upon

WAS ANOTHER THING.

The jury must consider whether there might not possibly, he would no. say stobably, have been some one clee there.

Mr. Pries read at length from the statutes to

The jury must consider whether there might not bossibly, he would no. say grobably, have been some one clse there.

Mr. Price read at length from the statutes to show what constituted a legal arrest. He referred to the Revised Statutes of 1877, Chap. 38, Secs. 339-346. This constituted the law on this question as given in the statutes, and if there was any other law the speaker was not aware of it., In 10th Mich., page 139, John Brennan w. The People, where the plaintiff in error had been convicted of assault and battery on an officer who arrested him without a warrant, although one for larceny had been issued and was in the hands of abother Constable, the Supreme Court held, Judge Christiancy delivering the opinion, that, as the officer refused to show his warrant, derendant (plaintiff in error) was justified in resisting arrest. Mr. Price also quoted from Greenleaf on Evidence and other authorities.

The Court adjourned at noon for dinner.

APTERNOON.

Mr. Price continued his speech for the defense at the opening of the afternoon session, and in a lengthy argument, quoting Blackstone and the old English authors, contended that all these showed that the attempted arrest was fillegal. He virtually admitted that Rande was both the burglar of Pearce's house and the murderer of Belden, but argued that, after all, this crime was only manslanghter. The most important point of the whole afternoon's work was that, in answer to an inquiry from Price, Judge Smith said that the jury should have the statutes of Illinois when they retired.

IN VIEW OF THE RULING OF JUDGE M'ALLISTER in the Sullivan case on this subject, this is worth noting. Price vindicated himself and associates for introducing the plea of insanity, alleging that, although Rande was not a violent lunatic, yet he was possessed of certain peculiarities which justified the precumption that he was not of sound mind. In his opinion, it rested not with the prisoner to prove his insanity, but it was the part of the people to prove his sanity, Rande being cutiled

ASSASSINATION.

ASSASSINATION.

A COLD-BLOODED ATROCPTT.

Special Dispatch to The Calcano Tribune.

St. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—Venuce, a rustic Illinois town about six miles above East St. Louis, was the scene at an early hour this morning of the dastardly and cold-blooded murder of one of the most respected physicians in the lower portion of the State, Dr. Henry Ct. Moss. who lives in a little cottage on the out-Moss who lives in a little cottage on the outticulars of the crime: About ten minutes past 1 c'clock this morning Dr. Moss, who was feeling well, left his bedroom, informing his wife that he intended taking some medicine. He lit a lamp, went into the other room, and obtained the physic. He then returned, leaving the lamp behind him. At the window be noticed the face of

The face seemed to be of a dark complexion, and belonged evidently either to a very dirty white man or a mulatto. The imperfect rays of light in the room did not admit of a close scrutiny. The Doctor, presuming it to be some one who wished his professional services, opened the door after a slight hesitation, as he was only clad in a nightdress. He perceived two men standing near the window whose countenances were rufnear the window whose countenances were ruf-lianly and low in expression. He asked, "What are you doing in my vard;" One of the men replied, but his wife, who was listening in bed, was unable to hear what it was. The Doctor then added: "You know better than that. It is not that you want." As the men still re-mained, and showed no signs of departing, but stood with looks of anger on their faces, he said: "Get out of here, or Pll shoot you."

Without replying or attempting to go, one of the men drew a revolver and fired, to the right of the left nipple. Dr. Moss turned wound, Isaid: "I am shot! I am dead!" and fell downward on the floor, with one hand raised as if to grasp the bed for support. Mrs. Moss was so shocked that for an instant she could do nothing, but, recovering herself, she ran to the door and screamed for help. Seeing

THE MEN HAD GONE.

THE MEN HAD CONE,
and no one had answered her call, she ran to
the residence of Mr. J. D. Bennett, who lives
next door, and told him her husband was shot.
Not stopping to arrange his dress, Mr. Bennett,
after looking into the house, ran for Dr. Yeare.
When the Doctor arrived, which was about two
minutes after the shooting, Mr. Moas had expired. A search for the murderers, under the
leadership of Mr. T. L. Carner, the Marshal of
Venice, began.

THE TRACKS OF TWO MEN
were seen in the yard under the window, one
track very large, the man who made it probably wearing a No. 9 shoe, and the other about
No. 6. The smaller track was made with very
sharp-pointed heels.
These tracks were traced
to the railroad crossing at the telegraph station,
and there separated, one man going directly to
the river, and the other pursuing his course
down the railroad track toward East St. Louis.
Tracing the tracks of the man who walked on
the railroad farther, which was very easy to do,
as the ground was soft and sandy, it was seen
that he was.

JOINED BY THE OTHER MAN,
who had run toward the river. The pursuing
party traced the tracks of the men to the
bridge, and were told there that they had just
crossed. As further pursuit was useless on
that side of the river, the men returned home,
taking the precaution, however, of telegraphing
to St. Louis. Five men have been arrested for
the crime, although none are very strongly suspected. About ten minutes after the shot was
fired two men were seen by Mr. Martin Beck, a
butcher living near the Moss residence,

CONVERSING IN LOW TONES,
and acting as if they were -anxious to escabe
from somebody. At that time Mr. Beck knew
nothing of the murder, although he had heard
the shot. If he had known of the crime, it
would have been very easy for him to stop
them. Mrs. Bennett said she, saw, two men,
beath dressed in dark Cothes, wasking, slowly
and unconcernedly away from the house immediately after the shot was fired. As she was at
the window in the second story of her house
and some distance

THE CAP OF A CARTRIDGE on the railroad track and just beside the tracks of the men. This cap was probably dropped by one of the assassing while cleaning his revolved

one of the assassins while cleaning his revolver. It is very small, and belongs to the smallest size of Smith & Wesson revolvers.

THE CITIZENS ARE VERY MUCH EXCITED over the affair, and had not the prisoners taken this morning been strongly guarded by the police. Judge Lynch would have claimed jurisdiction. As it is, if they should become sure of the deed having been committed by any persons now under surveillance, the strong arm of the law would fail to protect them from the just wrath of the populace. The deceased was just wrath of the populace. The deceased was a member of the Knights of Honor, and was also a Mason of good standing. He will be buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery next Wednes-day morning at 10 o'clock.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

A BRAVE RESISTANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Feb. 18.—A singular shooting affray occurred at this city last night. About half-past 7 o'clock Sidney S. Toman, a son of Judge Toman, editor and proprietor of the Bulletin, was returning from the country, accompanied by a young lady friend. When about mile from the city his team was stopped by some unseen person, when another man jumped up behind on the carriage and commenced an assault upon young Toman, who immediately jumped out of the carriage, clubbed his whip, and went at the fellow, pulled him off the back side of the carriage, and was getting the ad vantage, when

THE RUFFIAN COMMENCED TO SHOOT. One ball passed through his coat and vest under the arm, but did not touch young Toman's person. Another ball grazed his forehead, leaving a flesh wound only. A third ball, and the last in the revolver, for several other shots were fired during the melee, took effect, entering young Toman's head just over the ear, and leading over the temple. As yet

the ear, and leading over the temple. As yet this ball has not been found, the surgeons fearing to probe for it on account of its proximity to the brain. After receiving this shot young Toman got back into the carriage and attempted to drive on, but the horses would not start, and he jumped out of the carriage again, and, going to the horses' heads, started them, and then

GOT IN WHILE IT WAS IN MOTION.

The audaclous villain again mounted the back of the carriage, and rode nearly into town with them, the young lady pushing his hands off and imploring him to leave them. Before the melee was fairly going both Toman and the young lady offered to give up their watches and what money they had if it was what was wanted, but no answer was made to this proposition, and it is supposed the assault was ition, and it is supposed the assault was

sition, and it is supposed the assault was

MADE FOR REVENGE—

a young man named Jim Strohl, of unenviable
reputation, who has served one term in the
Penitentiary, having threatened that he would
be revenged on Judge Toman for certain articles
which have appeared it the Builetti regarding
the said Strohl, if he had to kill all his family
to have it. Strohl is now under arrest, and
young Toman is at his home, and will probably
recover. There is great indignation in the city
regarding this affair.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WIFE-SLAYER.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribuns.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Chief-Justice Davis made another temperance speech on the Bench to-day, in sentencing Joseph P. Wall, indicted for murder in having kicked his wife to death. Wall was drunk at the time, and was allowed to plead guilty to mansiaughter. Before giving him a fifteen years' penalty, Judge Davis said that "it was almost impossible to read the testimony before the Coroner without tears of pity mony before the Coroner without tears of pity for the poor woman who had been slain." "The testimony shows," he said, "that you repeatedly kicked her as she lay on the floor, but the jury have allowed you to escape the penalty of the higher crime for which you were indicted. Guilty as you are, however, the real fault rests upon the condition in which you were placed by intoxicating liquors. You could not have been otherwise than intoxicated when you went to places where you got whisky, and the men who sold you whisky in your condition are morally, at least, as guilt's as you. There is a law, unfortunately not often invoked,

that would intoose on them in favor of your unhappy children severe damages, and that would enable the children to bring a action against those men who sold that whisky and recover all the damages they sustained by the loss of a mother and father. Now, I advis you here to have steps taken on behalf of you children to bring and maintain an action arains the persons who furnished you with whisky, the enforce the remedy the statute gives, and trecover damages, that there may be some means of taking care of them. I advis you to have those steps taken immediately. I should rejoice to see such an example made, for, in my judgment and I believe in the eye of God as well as hu manity, the consequences which fall so terribly manity, the consequences which fall so terril on you, and vastly more on your children, a traceable to the misconduct of men who, for it pairry gain on a few glasses of liquor, deal it i men whom they must know it will make sti more drunk and expose to terrible consequences."

ATTACKED ST HIGHWAYMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 18.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, as Mr. S. S. Toman, son of William Toman, editor of the Independence Bulletin, and Miss Matie Sherwood were returning home from a visit to some friends in the country, they were stopped one mile north of Independence by two men,—one seizing the horses, the other fifing at them with a revolver. Mr. Toman sprang to the ground, and tried to beat them off with the carriage-whip, but during the trouble he was shot in the head twice, one of the balls producing an ugly wound near the temple. After arriving home medical attention was promptly secured, but it last accounts had falled to find the bullet. No fatal consequences are, however, apprehended from its effects. Jim Strohl and an unknown comits counts had falled to find the bullet. No fatal consequences are, however, apprehended from its effects. Jim Strohl and an unknown companion were arrested afterward as the perpetrators of the deed. Strohl has just been released from the Penitentiary, and has threatened several times to kill some member of Mr. Toman's family, on account of certain statements regarding him which appeared in the Bulletin at the time of his conviction, one year ago.

Bulletin at the time of his conviction, one year ago.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS.

Tenn., Feb. 18.—Samuel Adler, alias Koch. left for New Orleans this afternoon in charge of an officer to stand trial for numerous forgeries committed there. He says he had a partner named J. Koch, in Chicago, who swindled him, and that in order to get even with him he assumed his name and pervetrated numerous crimes with the intention of having Koch punished for them.

Morris Field clothing merchant, who recently made an assignment, was arrested to-day at the instance of New York creditors charged with shipping off goods and making fraudulent assignment. He was held in \$5,000 to answer before the United States District Court.

ARREST FOR MURDER.

before the United States District Court.

ARREST FOR MUNDER.

Special Disputate to The Chicago Tribuns.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18.—A murder was committed at Stanton, Stanton County, Neb., on Saturday night, August Sprich being killed by two brothers named Rustmeyer. Sprich was spending the evening with the Rustmeyers playing cards. A dispute arose, when Sprich invited one of the Rustmeyers out of doors, and gave him a whipping. He then started for home, and was soon afterwards found with his skull fractured, death ensuing in a few hours. The Rustmeyer brothers were arrested for the crime.

crime.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 18.—An extensive dealer in other people's horses, known here by the name of Tripp, was arrested Saturday evening. Two counties in this state and one in Wisconsin have already sent officers to take him on a charge of horse-stealing, but he'll probably be held and tried here on the same charges. He has dealt in horses turongh Iowa, Minnesota, and Northern Wisconsin for the past year, making his headquarters here, and choosing a new route for each expedition.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 18.—Seven boys, aged from 10 to 14 years, were arraigned to-day charged with various thefts of money and merchandise. It seems the boys had formed a, regular gang for burglarizing, and did not hesitate to try safes, several of which they succeeded in getting into. Two of them were caught in the act of breaking into a store, and promptly "squealed" on their confederates. The merchants had really come to fear this formidable squad of 14-year-olds.

PETITION FOR PARDON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. PAUL, Minn. Feb. 18.—Ex-Gov. Marshall to-day presented a petition to the Governor, numerously signed, asking that Johann Johannsen, whose case was mentioned Saturday, be pardoned, or have his sentence commuted to a short imprisonment in jail. The trial Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney also recommend Executive elemency. Pending the Governor's decision, Johannsen will be retained in jail nere.

NABBED AGAIN.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—John Reno, the notorious Indians train robber, who was sentenced for twenty-five years and released recently on a commutation, arrived here to night in charge of Detectives Eagan and Hagen. He is being taken to Indiana, where there is an indictment against him for stealing \$18,000 from a train on the Ohio & Mississippi Road in 1806, the property of the Adams Express Company.

Ohio & Mississippi Road in 1806, the property of the Adams Express Company.

APPEAL.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—The case of George M. Wheeler, the LaCrosse banker, sentenced to State Prison for five years, whose counsel applied to Judge Dyer, of the United States Court, for a release on the ground of an illegal sentence, Judges Dyer and Drummond falling to agree, the matter will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

CHARGED WITH HORSE-STEALING.

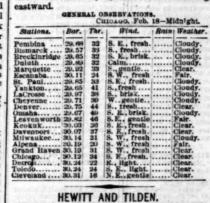
Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribuna.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 18.—Charles Parker was arrested in Northville, and consigned to the County Jail to-day, charged with stealing horses in Grand Rapids Township two weeks ago. He confessed to the officers to having received the stolen horses from a confederate at Ottawa. His accomplice has not yet been arrested.

PLEADED GUILTY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18.—Jacob R. Freese, Harry C. Freese, and Louis K. Freese, charged with embezzling moneys of depositors in the State Savings Bank, to-day retracted their plea of not guilty, and pleaded non vuit contendere. They will appear Monday next for sentence.

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19—1 a. m.—Indica-tions—For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mis-sissippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling parometer, increasing southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and probably rain or snow, accompanying a storm advancing



Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18.—Treating editorially of Mr. Hewitt's promised dispatch, the Louisville Courier-Journal to-morrow morning will contain the following: "In the end the comcontain the following: "In the end the com-plete history of the management of the Demo-cratic campaign after the election of Mr. Tilden will unfold itself. It will then be found that Mr. Tilden himself was opposed to the Electoral bill, and made known his opposition so distinctly to Mr. Hewitt that Mr. Hewitt suppressed Mr. Tilden's telegram and went ahead in spite of his master, and, but that it was unsafe to swap horses in the middle of the stream, Mr. Hewitt would have been superseded in the middle of January.

GRAIN RECEIPTS IN NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Feb. 18.—A larger amount of grain was received here by rail to-day than on any previous day known. The receipts were 520,648 bushels. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad carried 750 car-loads, and the Eric Road 315.

CANADIAN NEWS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Cathanines, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Paterson St. Cathabines, Feb. 18.—Mrs. Paterson, wife of Mr. Sidney Paterson, was burned to death to-night by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. Her clothing was entirely consumed, and the unfortunate lady died in great agony. Mr. Pinkerton and half a dozen detectives are here, in connection with the extradition of McGuire alias McCarthy, arrested at Thoraid a few days ago, charged with a Mollie-Maguire murder. MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—Hugh Matl Co., wholesale grocers, has suspended titles, \$170,000; assets, \$100,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY's.

History has taken particular pains to make filnatured remarks about Catherine II. of Russia,
although, to be sure, few female sovereigns
have escaped criticism in regard to their moral
character. Yet this much may be said for history: that it never managed to make quite so
tame a Catherine as the one portrayed vesterday evening at Hooley's Theatre by Madame
Jaunauschek. The distinguished actress failed
to do justice to her really great powers, although now and they rising above the dead level HOOLEY'S though now and then rising above the dead level of a dull piece by an effort which elicited the

The piece does not pretend to cover more than one of the numerous liaisons or love-whims of the fickle Empress. According to the playwright, she was in the habit of going about St. Petersburg at night in disguise,—a pastime which, it may be remarked, all sovereigns since the good old days of Haroun al Raschid are popularly supposed to indulge in to an unlimited extent. In one of these nocturnal rambles she was insuited by a cavalier (in fiction ladies are always assaulted by cavaliers), and, of course, another cavalier was at hand to rescue her. Although there was no gas in St. Petersburg at that date, 1771, and although the interview between the Empress and her unknown protector lasted but a moment, the rest of the piece hinges upon their mutual love and their attempts to discover one another. This is probably one of the most unnatural and weakest superstructures ever conceived for a drama of such pretensions. In these degenerate days we do not demand that a piece shall be historically accurate; we cast appropriateness of costume to the winds; we pause not to inquire whether in a city of a hundred thousand people the Empress could not identify so prominent a person as a titled French chevalier; but we do feel our common sense somewhat imposed upon by the coincident failing in love of two people who son as a titled French chevalier; but we do feel our common sense somewhat imposed upon by the coincident falling in love of two people who meet on a dark street for a few minutes, with the exchange of scarcely a dozen words apiece. There is some attempt at representing the intrigues of the Russian Court, the principal villain being Count Orioff, a former lover of Catherine's, whose reason for discharging him from that position is not clearly defined in the play.

from that position is not clearly defined in the play.

Of the acting of Janauschek little need be said for the benefit of any readers who have witnessed her in other personations. She was, of course, the central figure, and redeemed, as far as such a term can be used, the piece from utter badness. It was not until the third act, however, that she was able to break through the bonds of monotony and thrill the audience with one of her characteristic touches of nature. Mr. James H. Taylor as Checulur Monthum achieved what other success was obtainable. To-night will be presented the tragedy "Brunhild," from the German Niebelungenited. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" was produced last evening at McVicker's Theatre before a large and interested audience. The epithet "wellworn " may apply to this very popular drama, but it can hardly be applied in the way some folks do in speaking of worn-out productions.
There seems to be a fascination about the play and the many repetitions of it—occasionally by inferior companies—have failed to shelve it among the dusty relies of by-gone days. It remains a possession of the present generation,— not, perhaps, a truthful representation of Parisian life in the nineteenth century, which nobody expects to find in it, but a vivid picture, or series of pictures, of a kind of life which looks romantic. Few melodramas of the present day have so effectively appeared to the popular taste. The majority of play-goers to the theatre to see what is going on, not to explore the "abysmal deeps of personality," and the "Two Orphams" contains more "goings on" than is seen in much of the current stage literature. Its situations and incidents, pathetic and semi-comic, might be described as almost multitudinous, considering the poverty of invention displayed by many of our playwrights. It is a well-done synopsis of a stirring novel, and it will generally be found that a thoroughly disciplined company will produce the required effects. The manner in which the play was brought out last evening refects high credit upon the management and upon the company. The scenery was very beautiful, and the acting remarkably fine. The cast, as a whole, was better than any that has ever been seen in Chicago since the Union Square company presented the play at Hoolev's theatre, and in only two instances did it fall beneath that standard. The applause which nobody expects to find in it, but a vivid theatre, and in only two instances did it fall beneath that standard. The applause which followed every act in the performance last even-ing betokened a genuine success.

The advent of Mr. Colville's Folly Company, the successor to the fame and good will of the Lydia Thompson troupe, and including a large proportion of the best talent of that organization, found a house full at Haverly's last evening, and the audience on their part found a thoroughly-delightful entertainment of the kind they expected,—that is to say, of sharely state. they expected,—that is to say, of shapely girls, of sprightly acting, of jolly burlesque,—of, in before heard of in Chicago: of sprightly acting, of jolly burlesque,—of, in short, the regular Lydia Thompson style of performance, excepting, perhaps, upon a larger scale as to the number of performers. Generally speaking, the company is the strongest of the kind that has ever visited Chicago, while in individual instances it has never been equaled. It is certain that no such singer as Miss Roseau, who will be remembered as the Roseau, who will be remembered as the leading musical attraction on the occasion of the last visit of the Oates company, has ever adorned any of the galleries of blondes heretofore exhibited. Her singing may be fairly said to be the feature par excellence of the performance, and this without detraction of some other very meritorious features. Apart from Miss Roseau, the company is only fair in musical capacity, but in the reneral business of burlesque it is much more than fair. Mr. Edoulo, alwars a prime favorite in Chicago, reappears after several years of absence more than ever gifted with the power of being enormously funny without being at all indecorous,—a gift not common among burlesque comedians. Miss Marion Elmore, a new-comer, and a most clever and sprightly little person, had no difficulty in making a way for herself at ouce in the good graces of the audience. Herself and Eduoin as the Babes in the Woods would readily be recognized as a pair,—as two of a kind. The Mechanical Donkey is an interpolation in the interest of fun, and answers the purpose with decided success.

Miss Rose Wood began an engagement last evening at this theatre in "Camille," and won the good will of her audience, which was quite a large one, by presenting a picture of the celebrated dame which was divested of its celebrated dame which was divested of its coarsest features, without losing anything in its passion, tenderness, and piteousness. She succeeded in making the spectator forget the character of the personage she portrayed, and compelling sympathy and compassion for the face of a suffering woman. The delineation was a poetical one, and lacked in strength only because the actress sought to appeal to a higher taste than some of our realistic Camille's are in the habit of doing. Miss Wood is supported by a very fair company.

DOGS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Feb. 18.—Everything is now read at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the skating rink for the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening of the dog at the skating rink for the opening rink for the opening

editor of the Twf, Field, and Farm; Dr. of the Chicago Field; Bryson of Mem Smith, of Strathroy; Burgers, of Michigan, other noted doc-men, are here also. The glish entries will not arrive until Wedne morning, owing to delay in customs at New York, but a mer of the Executive Committee was held to-da which it was decided to postpone the aware the classes in which they are entered, so the delay will not materially affect their terests.

FINANCIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO. Feb. 18.—Regarding gram from New York about the establis of a branch of the Nevada Bank, the statis authorized that no building has been a for that purpose, and the statement is ture.

CLEVELAND.
Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Hugh F. McG niss, a Superior-street hatter and furrier, file his petition to-day in voluntary bankruptey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.
ELEABETH, N. J., Feb. 18.—The Plainfield
Savings Institution has closed its doors.

SIOUX CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 18.—The weather is remarkably warm, the temperature not having been down to zero since early in December The ferry-boat has been running, and farmers have been able to plow nearly all winter.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Operations were resumed in the Lehigh coal region to-day, and will be continued for the present week, when another suspension takes place.

THE LABORATORY OF THE SYSTEM.

The stomach is the laboratory of the system, in which certain mysterious processes are constantly going on. These result in the production of that wonderful vivifying agent, the blood, which in a state of health rushes laden with the evenents of vitality to the remotest parts of the system. But when the stomach is semi-paralyzed by dyspepsia, blood manufacture is carried on imperfectly, the circulation grows thin and sluggish, and the system suffers in consequence. Moreover, indigestion reacts upon the liver and bowels, remdering the first sluggish and the latter constipated. The brain also suffers by sympathy, and sick headaches, sleep lessness, and nervous symptoms are encendered Hostetter's Stomach Bitters reforms the state of things, gives permanent tone and requisity to the stomach and its associate organs, the bowels an liver, and insures complete nourishment and in creased vigor of the system. It is the most popular as well as the most efficient anti-dyspeptic an tonic in America. THE LABORATORY OF THE SYSTEM.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

Golden Opportunit

ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts., AND North Side Dry Goods House

North Clark & Erie-sts. In addition to attract

ously advertised the tollowing bargains in

Heavy Loom Dies Table Linen, 60 inches wide, 350; former price 50c.

Very heavy soft finish Loom Damask, 60 in. wide, 50c; former price 75c.

Extra heavy Barnsley Loom Damask 64 in. wide, 75c.

Widest and best qualities Barnsley and Scotch Loom Damask, \$1; former price, \$1.25. Sociol Loom Damask, \$1; former price, \$1.25.

Bleached Table Damasks, \$0 in. wide, 35 and \$00; former price \$0 and \$00.

Heavy Bleached Damasks, \$2 in. wide, \$00; former price \$50.

Very heavy Bleached Damasks, \$4 in. wide, \$750; former price \$1.

Extra Heavy Bleached Damasks, \$64 in. wide, \$64 in. wide, \$1; former price, \$1.75.

5-8 Damask Napkins per dos, \$1; former price, \$1.75.

Pull size heavy quality Damask Napkins, \$1.25; former price, \$2.

Beautiful Damask Napkins \$2, \$2.50 and \$3; former price \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

Better qualities reduced in same proportion. 16 in. wide Twilled Orash \$0; former price, \$0.

Heavy Twilled Crash 7%c; former price 10s Russia Orash 10 and 12%c; former price 12% and 15c.

Russia Crash 10 and 12%c; former price 12% and 15c.

20 in. wide All-Linen Bleached and Brown Crash 12%c; former price 17c.

Heavy Loom Damask Toweling, 12%c; former price 16c.

Bleached and Unbleached Huckabuck Towels, 20 by 33 inches, 12%c; former price 20c.

Unbleached Damask Towels, 20 by 33 in., 15c; former price 30 and 25c.

Large size Bleached and Unbleached Damask and Huckabuck Plain and Knotted Fringed Towels, 25c; former price 40 and 50c.

Better qualities reduced in same proportion.

11-4 Honeycomb Bedspreads, 75c; former price 90c.

11-4 Extra Heavy Bedquilts, 85c; former price \$1.

11-4 Extra Heavy Bedquilts, \$2; former price \$1.

11-4 Marseilles Quilts, \$2; former price

price \$1.75.

11-4 Marseilles Quilts, \$2; former price \$2.50.

\$2.50.

11.4 Heavy Marseilles Quilts, fast back, \$2.50; former price \$3.50.

Elegant Marseilles Quilts for \$3.50, \$4 and \$5; reduced one-third.

Nottingham Lace Curtains at lower prices than importer's cost.

Elegant Nottingham Curtain Nets in beauful Designs, very wide, with double border, per yard, \$5, 40, 50c; former price 40, 60 and 750.

Great burgains in Biankets and Flannals.

DR. PRICE'S PERFUMES.



UNIQUE PERFUMES. DR. PRICE'S

For exquisite Sweetness and Permanency of Odor they are acknowledged to be equal to any Perfumes made in this or any other country.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

STEELE & PRICE, Mfrs., 110 Randolph-st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

count Lines Tending Downward---Clearings, \$3,-200,000.

es Against the Director of the int--- Boston Banks and Chiongo Certificates

The Produce Markets Generally Active, and Very Weak-A Big Decline in Provisions and Breadstuffs.

Prices Depressed by a More Pacific Aspect of Affairs in the Old World.

Movement of Produce at the Seaboard---Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

he discount lines of the banks tend downward, ments are prompt, considering the unfavorable of affairs, and are somewhat in excess of the lications for new loans. The currency deads of the country are meagre, and the offerof paper for rediscount have been growing liler for weeks. General business is duil, and re few opportunities for the profitable employt of capital. The loan market is overloaded a roanable means, and a great deal of capital is gisto high-priced securities for investment, so of discount were 7@10 per cent. New a cachange sold between banks at 50@60c per 000 discount. The clearings were \$3,200,000.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE MIST.

actions of incompetency, if not dishonesty, on art of the Director, H. R. Linderman. We before called attention to the misstatements miscalculations of the mint report. The same let is very ably handled by the New York mal of Commerce. The Director's term of expires in a few weeks, and, although he is a idate for reappointment, it ought to be imposfor him to continue in the office after the exres that have been made. The store claims that, placing the earnand seigmonage against the total exses, the metallic money system has been by self-sustaining. The truth is, as appears the report itself, that the expenditures on bringe of gold and silver exceeded the earnings, 5.770, 653. The Director makes out his case cluding in the earnings the profits on the base I coins. The management of the Carson and Francisco mints shows itself to be corrupt and ryagant. The expenses of those mints have \$5,250,000 in excess of their earnings, and cost the Government ten times as much as perations in gold and silver of the Philadelmint, which coined nearly as much, and the officers at Denver, Charlotté, Boise, Orleans, and Heiena, in excess of their earning of \$75,000 expended by the Mint au. The Director says the gold colnage of 233, 816, in the four years 1850–1853, the coinage was \$190,820,327. The Director as that the total wastage incurred has been 16 per cent of the legal allowanca. This is that the total wastage incurred has been per cent of the legal allowanca. This is ed upon an incorrect rendering of the exres, and of other items. The Director's ainmust coinage contains an error of \$10,-160 1877, and for the years 1850, 1852, and 1853 of over \$26, The average cost of gold coinage, in the last fiscal year, is stated four-tenths cents, currency, per piece. I the coinage of 153,710,989 pieces. of lue of \$203, 799, 599, between 1850 and te of \$203, 799, 599, between 1850 and as not quite half a cent apiece. The econwhich the Director boasts costs more than much as the operations of twenty-five years here misrepresentations in his report are most serious charges against the Director, ifforms papers have distinctly alleged that terminal has subordinated the interests of remment to those of the Nevada Bank; that een in correspondence in cipher with the been in correspondence in cipher with the nt of the Anglo-Californian Bank, and fur-

mation.

THE STOCK MARKETS ABROAD.

The French operators on the Paris Bourse have become heavy holders of Egyptian bonds, and are also deeply laden with Italian, Spanish, Peruvian, and Turkish stocks, and with enormous masses of dablous industrial issues of all descriptions. The London Times thinks the hunnical situation is dangerous everywhere, through the extent to which bolstering and inflation have been carried. In this state of affairs the certainty of peace may be more dangerous than the suspense of war to these bublies of finance.

BANK OF ENGLAND BATE OF DISCOUNT.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate of seconds to 2 per cent is referred to by the London Sconomist as an illustration of the utter stagnation of business. It is unprecedented that the sank of England rate should be reduced four times in four years to this figure, which is the stark's meaning the same of the sa

Bank of England rate should be reduced four fimes in four years to this figure, which is the Bank's minimum.

**MERCANTLE CREDITS IN GERMANY.*

A meeting of the representatives of thirty-three sommercial corporations was held at Frankfort-on-Maine on Jan. 24 to arrange for a reform of the system of mercantile credits in Germany. The result of their deliberations was a decision that in business between wholesale dealers and manufacturers and retail merchants and tradesmen cash payments are to be adopted as far as possible. No greater delay for payment than three months should take place, and bills should be signed in case of a delay. Payments in detail are to be all cash, and cortainly no longer delay is to be arranted than a month,—not a year, as has been the custom up to the present moment.

SILVEB IN THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Bulletin de Statistique, issued by the French Ministry of Finances, states the total amount of each and buillion in the Bank of France Jan. 31, 1877, as follows: Gold coin, \$181,990, 000; silver coin, \$173,080,000; gold inguts and foreign gold coin, \$53,500,000. Total of gold \$223,420,000, sed of silver \$173,080,000.

BOSTON BANKS AND CHICAGO CERTIFICATES.

Beating Commercial Buttesin.

The market for bank stocks is very much depressed. One cause of this is the fact that the avings banks are in the market as sellers. Instead of being buyers. The main canse, however, is the fact that the prospect for the usual dividends is rather ampromising with many of the banks. Business has been duil, and the amount of funds offering in the open market has caused discount rates to rule very low. The losses, too, from failures are rumofred to have been quite large, and the decimal in the open market has caused discount rates to rule very low. The losses, too, from failures are rumofred to have been quite large, and the decimal in the open market has caused discount rates to rule very low. The losses, too, from failures are rumofred to have been quite large, and the decimal in the open market has



GOVERNMENT BONDS.

There is a good local demand for Government bonds. The rise in the price on Saturday, notwithstanding the passage of the Silver bill in the Senate, shows the effect of the strong demand in this country for these securities. The amounts of Government bonds returned to this country lately have been exaggerated by the New Tork papers; and they have somitted to state that the purchases by tankens and investors in the interior during the past week are estimated to have amounted to \$5,000,000, while the amount sold by foreign bankers was but \$2,000,000. The fact is, that in the fact of all the talk of alarmists about the depreciation effect of the Silver bill on the price of government locals, the market has remisfied attong, active, and advancing, and everything can be sold freely. The following are yesterday's quotations in Chicago:

United States and we want to the sold to the state of the silver bill on the price of freight property of the silver bill on the price of government locals. The sold freely of the silver bill on the price of government locals.

But a state of the silver bill on the price of government locals and success and years and the property of the silver bill on the price of government locals. The silver bill on the price of government locals and success and the silver bill on the price of government locals.

But a silver bill on the price of government locals are property in the silver bill on the price of government locals. The silver bill on the price of government locals are property in the silver bill on the price of government locals.

But a silver bill on the price of government locals are price of government locals.

But a silver bill on the price of government locals are price of government locals.

But a silver bill on the price of government locals are price of government locals.

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Gold weak; opened at 102, and closed at 101%. Carrying rates, 5 to

flat.
Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 119 in greenbacks and 116% in gold. Silver coin, %61 discount. Trade dollars, %6% dis-Railroad bonds were steady.

State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and featureless, except Pan Stocks were dull and reactiveless, except ransactions were 50, -000 shares, of which 2,000 were New York Central, 2,000 Erie, 12,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Northwestern, 1,000 common, 3,000 preferred, 3,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, 10,000 Lackawanna, 2,000 Pacific Mail, and 3,000 Western Transactions.

earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Com-ncreased \$74,000 for the second week of market easy at 4@5. Prime mer

Customa receipts, \$563,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$375 Clearing, \$24,000,000. Sterling quiet; long, 482; short, 484.

W. Union Tel. . 30% Missouri Pacific.
126 C. B. & Q.
126 C. B. & Q.
126 C. B. & Q.
126 Contral Pacific bonds.
728 Union Pacific bonds.
728 Union Pacific bonds.
726 U. P. Sinking Fund.
135 U. P. Sinking Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18. —The follow closing quotations at the Stock Exchange

rginia 22 ophir.

33 saymond & Ely.

35 silver Hill.

16 25 segerated Belcher

26 segerated Belcher

27 segerated Belcher

28 turion Consolidated.

29 curry, 86 yellow Jacket.

20 curry and Frize

30 silver Hill.

31 grand Frize

31 silver Hill.

32 saymond & Ely.

33 segerated Belcher

34 turion Consolidated.

35 cand Frize

35 silver Hill.

36 yellow Jacket.

37 silver Jacket.

38 silver Hill.

38 silver Hill.

39 silver Alva.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—Gold, 101 % 6102%. Sight exchange on New York at psr. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 491. Sterling exchange, backers' bills, 491.

FORKION,
LONDON, Feb. 18.—Consols, money and account,
95 13-16.

United States Bonds—65s, 108%; '67s, 107;
10-40s, 108%; new 5s, 105.

Eric, 9%; preferred, 33.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £137, 000.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 11, 690, 000 marks.

Paris, Feb. 18.—Rentes, 110f 45c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Ionday, Feb. 18:

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time twelve months ago:

AND CONTRACTOR	Rece	Receipts.		ents.
photos and	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	11, 861	8,074	10,711	4,748
Wheat, bu	66,053	10,200	46,596	8,819
Corn, bu	. 69, 435	65, 398	59, 658	27,708
Oats. bu		24,755	29, 897	10,497
Rye, bu	1.052	4,430	396	375
Barley, bu		23, 789	13,608	9,766
Grass send, he		223,000	168, 583	133, 955
Flax seed, bs	33, 450	47,730	24,000	22,400
B. corn, bs		36,300	41,884	82,028
C. meats, ha.	378,934	232,700	2,989,460	1, 247, 000
Beef tes			150	
Beef. bris			18	2
Pork, bris			218	1, 130
Lard be		201,070	1, 126, 657	770
Tallow, DB		15,905	20,230	15,270
Butter, Bs		70,063	105, 670	54, 180
Dre'd hogs, N	1,720	3,113	187	1.811
Live hogs, No.		4,966	1,967	2,473
Cattle, No	828	1,506	2.042	1,938
Sheep, No	. 170	532		759
Hides, Ibs	181,160	168, 400	101, 480	130,007
Highwin's, bri	8		95	105
Wool, lbs	. 25,781	10,513	56, 100	18,000
Potatoes, bu.	1,605	4,982	28	300
Coal. tons		2,458	559	888
Hay, tons	. 86	10	40	
Lumoer, m. rt.	.262	321	1,069	1.641
Shingles, m	. 80	555	384	260
Salt, bris		240	4, 430	1.417
Poultry, lbs		39, 774	88, 370	11,210
Poultry, coop	5		*** *****	*******
Eggs. pkgs	508	195	91	150
Cheese, bxs	2.395	857	891	61

ter and cheese remain without quotable change, ere was a fairly firm market for good to choice des, such being in scanty supply. Nothing new a noted in the fish and dried fruit markets. Bagging was quoted quiet and firm. Leather tobacco were in fair request and unchanged, the oil market an advance of 1c in turpentine

the oil market an advance of 1c in turpentine was
the only change noted. Coal and wood remained
dull as previously quoted.

Lumber was moderately active at unchanged
prices. Sometimes concessions are made, but the
dealers generally are disposed to adhere to the established quotations. In the pineries work is progressing slowly. On the borders of Lake Michigan
there is very little snow, and most of the logs that
have been banked were hauled short distances or
rolled in on incrined planes. The loggers are much
discouraged, and say if snow does not come soon,
and plenty of it, they will be utterly ruined. The
wool market was quiet and steady. Broom-coru, wool market was quiet and steady. Broom-core, hides, and hops were unchanged. Timothy seed was in fair requestand steady. Flax was quiet and was in fair requestant steady. Flat was quiet and unchanged, and clover was lower under liberal offerings, with a diminished demand, the export movement having fallen off. Potatoes were quiet. Poultry was salable at former prices. The offerings were light, and fine stock fetched higher agures

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Feb. 18.—Receipts—Flour, 20, 635 brls; wheat, 373, 865 bu; corn, 68, 380 bu; cats, 20, 692; corn meal, 940 pkgs; rye, 8, 550 bn; barley, 41, 250 bu; malt, 13,050 bu; pork, 793 pkgs; beef, 1,501 pkgs; cut meats, 9,065 pkgs; lard, 8,834 pkgs; whisky, 688 bris. rts-Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 69,000 bu Exp orn, 35,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley,

EXPORTS PROM THE SEABOARD. he following were the exports from the four ling cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the date

GRAIN IN STORE.

The follow table shows the stocks of grain in Peb. 16, Peb. 9, Feb. 17, Feb. 19 1878. 1878. 1877. 1876. Also at Buffalo-Wheat, 550, 777 bu: corn, 238, 271 bu swego-Wheat, 480,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; barley, 800 bu. Baltimore-Wheat, 589,075 bu; corn, 765. LARGE EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS IN JANUARY.

The exorts of provisions from the principal portu Bureau of statistics, were as follows;

From New York the exports consisted of 51, and 2,752,576 of salt beef, 4,389,424 hs of pork, 38,278,412 hs of lard, 4,481,156 hs of tallow, 6,893,010 hs of cheese, and 506,062 hs of butter. GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs, Feb. 18, 1878: Thomas J.

Finney, 2 cases sheet music; Field, Letter & Co., 18 cases dry-goode; P. Svance, 76 brls herring and 1 box and half brl cheese; Stettaner Brothers & Co., 14 cases dry-goods; Field, Benedict & Co., 2 cases dry-goods; Keith Brothers, 6 cases dry-goods; J. Cox & Co., 1 case artificial flowers; E. E. Eaton, 2 casés fishing-tackle; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 4 cases dry-goods; S. P. Groot, 12 boxes condensed milk; The Adams & Westiake Mapufacturing Company, 430 bars of iron; Fowier Brothers, 770 sacks salt; The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, 570 sacks salt; Lyon & Healy, 13 cases musical instruments; Grommes & Ulfrich, 50 cases and 5 octaves gin; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 2 cases toys and fancy-goods; John V. Far-well & Co., 25 cases dry-goods, Collection,

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, except in futures, and tended severely downwards, in sympathy with a reported decline of 10c per 100 lbs in live hogs, while the European news was less warlike, and stocks here

Miss Ponk—Was weak under large offerings, with a light demand. The market declined 22\(\frac{9}{2}\) 22\(\text{sq} = 20\) by the market declined 22\(\frac{9}{2}\) 22\(\text{sq} = 20\) by the spot at \$10.12\(\frac{9}{2}\); 7.000 bris seller March at \$10.15\(\text{sq} = 10.25\); 18,750 bris seller April at \$10.22\(\text{sq} = 10.42\); and 1.500 bris seller April at \$10.22\(\text{sq} = 10.42\); and 1.500 bris seller April at \$10.22\(\text{sq} = 10.42\); and 1.500 bris seller April at \$10.17\(\text{sq} = 10.23\); and 1.500 bris seller April at \$10.17\(\text{sq} = 10.23\); and 1.500 bris seller March; \$10.27\(\text{sq} = 10.23\); and 2.500 bris. The market closed steadler at \$10.17\(\text{sq} = 10.23\); and 2.500 bris. The market closed steadler at \$10.17\(\text{sq} = 10.23\); and extra prime at \$8.00.

Prime mess was quoted at \$9.25\(\text{sq} = 10.37\(\text{sq} = 10.27\); all 40.00 bris seller Prime at \$8.00.

LARID—Was moderately settive, but declined 10c per 100 as, with a very steady feeling during the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 1.500 bris. 1000 bris. 100

and the first of the control of the

No. 2 sold at 23 (1222), Most of the huntles made. Cash sales were reported of 4.20 bu No. 24 236(1222), and closed at the made. Cash sales were reported of 4.20 bu No. 24 236(1222), and closed at 24 (1222), and control at 24 (1222), and closed with control at 24 (1222), and closed with control at 46 (1222), and closed with a 46 (1222), and

Mess pork was easier, sales being reported of 3,750 brss at \$10.17\(\pm\)6310.22\(\pm\)for March, \$10.32\(\pm\)6010.37\(\pm\)6

Tor April, and \$10.30 for May.

Lard was moderately active and a shade casier. Sales 3,500 tes at \$7.22\(\pm\)607.25 for March, and \$7.32\(\pm\)607.25 for April. for April.

Meats were steady, with sales of 50 boxes short clear seller April at 85.00; 220 boxes long and short clears at 85.40; and 200 boxes do at 85.50 seller April.

Wheat was active and irregular, closing a shade easier than on 'Change. March sold at \$1.05661.05%, and closed at \$1.0566; April at \$1.05661.05%, closing at \$1.05661.05%. Corn was fairly active at 42% 42% seller May, which closed at 42%; March sold at 40%, and April at 41%. Barley sold at 40% seller March.

Barley sold at 460 seller March.

Last Call.

Mess pork was fairly active and lower, closing at \$10, 15 seller March, \$10, 15 seller March, \$10, 15 seller April, and \$10, 456; 10, 47% seller May. Sales 7,500 bris, at \$10, 15 for March, \$10, 30 for April, and \$10, 47% for Lard was easier, closing at \$7, 22% for March and \$7,3067,32% for March, Sales 5,000 tex, at \$7,22% for March, \$10, 57, 5067, 32% for April, and \$7, 40 for May. Short ribs—Sales 300,000 ibs, at \$5,55 for June and \$5,22% for March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$1.98-2.08.

BROOM_CORN—Continues in light demand and steady. Nearly all the corn in the West is in the hands of local dealers: Choice green hull, 68-7c; red-dipped medium do, 525-9c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 55-20-0c; red-tipped do, 48-25-5c; green covers and inside, 46-25-5c; stalk braid, 53-66; red and inferior brush, 43/48-45c; crooked, 35/48-45c.

BUTTER-Remains unchanged. For sood to fancy grades the demand continues to exceed the supply, and prices show positive strength. The lower grades are neglected and easy. We quete: Choice to fancy creamery, 324-396c; good to choice grades, 24-290c; medium, 15-290c; linefor to common, 8-619c; roll.

medium, 15@20c; inferior to common. essize; roi, 12@20c.

BAGGING—Prices are firm. There was a moderate demand at the following quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 25%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19%c; furians, 4 and 5 bn, 13@15c; gunnles, aingle, 14@15c; double, 24@23%c.

CHRESK—The market was without marked new feature. There was a fair demand at the range of prices following; Full cream, 12%ci.3c; pars skim, 11@11%c; full skim, 10%10%c; low grades, 56%c.

COAL—Was dull and unchanged. There was a hand-to-mouth demand at the annexed prices: Lackawanna, large egg. \$6.50; do nut and range, and small egg. \$8.75; Pfedmont, \$7.50; Blossburg, \$6.006c; 50; Erle. \$5.50; Balitmore & Ohio, \$4.508.50c; Hinois, \$5.506.

COOPERAGE—Sales were reported of 3 cars pork barrels at \$5c, and 4 cars incl tierces at \$1.508.1.52%.

DRESSED HOUS—Were in light request and lower dehiefy to one buyer at \$4.25.

EGGS—Were quiet, at 12%c for fresh packages, which were plenty.

FISH—50bers report continued quiet, with prices

scaled herring, per box. Suc.
FitUTTS AND NUTS—A fair movement was reported, and for domestic dried the market showed increased strength. Foreign varieties remained quiet and easy. We repeat our list:
Forsion-Dates, \$468c; figs, new layers, 10315c; Forsion-Dates, \$468c; digs, new layers, 10315c; Turkish prunes, old. \$468c; du new, \$46011c; French do, 138416c; raisha, layers, new, \$1,0032,00; loose, Muscatel, new, \$2,0062,15; Valencia, 74675c; Zante currants, \$66075c; citroh, 17610c.
Downsyno-Alden apples, \$15010c; Michigan new, 7675c; do old. \$46086c; Southern, new, \$46055c; Soutaern silced, 7675cc; peaches, unpared, haives, \$6606c; pared, \$12944c; blackberries, new, \$946105c; raspberries, \$20334c; pitted cherries, \$17610c.
Nurs-Filberts, \$12610c; almonds, Tarragona, 20671c; French wahuts, 10466115c; Naples wahuts, 12613c; Bardis, \$4660c; peache, Toxas, 7680c; Elvier pecans, 03656c. Windington peacuts, \$4650c; tennessee do \$4600c; peache, \$1600c; peache, \$1600

Below are the prices current:

Ricz-Carolina 7680: Louisiana, 656774c.

COFFEE-O. G. Java, 25466304c: Java, No. 2, 2246

234c: choice to fancy Rio, 204621c: cood to prime, 194620c: common to fair, 17464184c: roasting, 18462

stock: total for the week ending this day, 3, 219 head Tible 200c; common to fair, 17:60184c; roasting, 18:56

Rugars—Patent cut loaf, 10:461056c; crushed, 10:46

10:56c; granulated, 10:e; powdered, 10:461056c; crashed, 10:461056c; datandard, 9:46594c; do No. 2, 9:4694c; extra C, 94

9:46594c; do No. 2, 9:4694c; extra C, 94

9:46594c; New Orleans, common, 6:4694c; good, 76:74c; prime to choice, 7:4674c; common, 6:4694c; good, 76:74c; Shuips—California sugar-loat drips, 4:5648c; California silver drips, 9:588c; good sugar-house strups, 3:664

42c; extra do, 45:590c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 49:430c; do, prime, 4:46:48c; good, 3:69:39c; common, 2:66:39c; common, 2:66:39c; common molasses, 3:96:39c; black strap, 3:16:39c.

Seticas—Allapice, 18:61854c; cloves, 4:26:45c; cassia, 2:46:35c; pepper, 15:46:18; c; nutmegs, No. 1, 95:6251.05; Calcuta gripse, Bibe, 5:46c; German motibed, 5:46:36c; Calcuta gripse, Bibe, 5:46c; German motibed, 5:46:36c; Hay—Was quiet and unchanged. We quote: Timothy, 8:5.06:65, 90; No. 2 do, 87:50; mixed, 87:00; upland prairie, 87:00; No. 1 prairie, 85:50:66.00; slough, 84:50. Werg steady under a fair inquiry from qeal-

land prairie, \$7.00; No. I prairie, \$5.50@6.00; slough, \$4.50.

HIDES—Were steady under a fair inquiry from gealers. The receipts are moderate. Grubby hides, which are beginning to arrive, sell at two-thirds price. We quote: City butchers' cows, 5½c; steers, 6½c; green cured, light, 7½c; heavy, 6½c; damaged, 5¼@6; green cured, light, 7½c; green call, 12c; damaged, 5¼c; area hides, 5½c; part cured, 5¼c; damaged, 5¼c; damaged, 5¼c; damaged, 5½c; da

pected. Under th	e improved demand, prices a	re wo	rk-
ing firmer, but no	general advance is anticipal	ted:	
William Control by The	HRMLOCK.		
Calf, No. 1 3	90@1.15 Line\$	34@	36
Calf, No. 2	706 90 Buffalo slaugh-	100	135
Veals, No. 1	756 85 ter sole	290	24
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75 Chicago sole	25%	
Kip	40@ 70 "B. A." sole	25@	
Upper, No. 1	23@ 24 "B. A. G. D."		-
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22 sole	220	25
Harness	306 34 Insole	22%	
and the state of	OAK.		-
Calf	90@1.25 Harness	32@	27
Kip	60@ 95 Sole	35@	
Upper	216 25		-
consider the	FRENCH.		
Calf 1.	25@2.00 Kip	90031	98
	nues in moderate demand		
dealars are doing a	fair business, but others are	50	me
for orders and she	de quotations sometimes in	Kerr	mg
make seles A la	imberman just from the e	order	to
make sares. A it	organ thorn to an mild an fo	INSC NU	ore
says the weather	over there is as mild as in	1 april	ıg-
time, and the little	flurries of snow melt away	aim	ORL
	th the ground. The work		
trig togs is burshis	d under great difficulties.	and it	54

tations:

First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch...

Third clear, 1 inch...

The common dressed siding...

First common dressed...

Flooring, third common dressed...

A stock boards, 10 inches and upwards...

B stock boards, 10 inch...

C stock boards, 10 in 12 inch...

C stock boards, 10 in 12 inch...

C stock boards, 10 in 12 inch...

For common stock boards.

Fencing, 12 its and 20 ft...

Fencing, 12 its and 20 ft...

Fencing, No. 2...

Common boards, 10, 12, and 20 ft... Fencing, No. 2.
Common boards, 14, 12, and 20 ft.
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft.
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft.
Common boards, 14, 16, and 18 ft.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20 to 30 ft.
Smail timber, 6x8 to 8x8.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed.
Lat'h.

amait timber, 636 to 838. 11.504:16.00
be Pickets, rough and select. 18.004:10.00
be Pickets, rough and select. 2.006 2.25
be Pickets, rough and select. 2.006 2.25
be Pickets, rough and select. 2.006 2.25
be Shingles. 4 A "standard" 2.556 2.60
shingles. 5 A "standard" 2.56 2.60
shingles. 5 A "standard" 2.56 2.60
shingles. 6 A "standard" 2.56 2.60
shingles. 6 A "standard" 2.56 2.60
shingles. 5 A "standard" 2.56 2.60
shingles. 6 A "standard" 2.56 2.60
shingles.

LIVE. STOCK.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 700 head; same time last week, 2,777 head. Th 700 head; same time last week. 3,777 head. There were in the yards more than twice as many cattle as there was any possible outlet for, except at a much greater reduction in prices than helders were willing to submit to. In view of the depression characterizing the market throughout last week the receipts were unexpectedly heavy. That fact, coupled with the unexpected heavy. That fact, coupled with the unexpected also held the market closed fact week, the reported sales indicating a shrinkage in values of 58-10c per 100 lbs. Not to exceed one-fourth of the supply changed owners, and the market closed fat. The range of prices was \$2.0024.50, with most of the transfers at \$2.2542.90 for butchers' stock, and at \$3.5064.00 for fair to good steers authable for shipment.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450 d upwards.
Beeves - Fine. fat. well-formed
, weighing 1,800 bol. 450 lbs. 4.25@4.60
heaves - Well-fattened steers, weigh-Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs... Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-ing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs... Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs... . 3.75@4.20 3.50@4.15 2,6003.25

10 1,000 bs | Inferior - Light and thin cows, helfers buils, and scalawag steers | Veals—Per 100 bs (natives) | OATTLE & ALUES. | No. | 45. | Prof. | No. | 14. | 1.446 | \$4.00 | 14. | 19. | 19. | 14. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 11. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19. | 19

-Receipts, 12.600, making 37,350 for the

10,000, against 13,700 last week; selling, \$3.5065.50.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Holders frm; market steady; prime to choice shipping steest, \$4.606.
S.35: fair to good, \$4.0064.50; butchers, \$3.356.85; cows and heifers, \$3.256.3.55; stockers, \$2.5063.50; recepts, 1,000.
HoGs—in good demand; declining tendency; light, \$3.5063.75; packing, \$3.8564.00; butchers' to fancy, \$3.9064.10; receipts, 3.300.
SHEEP—Good demand; firm for good grades; extra heavy shipping, \$4.606.00; common to choice butchers', \$2.7564.40; receipts, 7.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Fairly active: prices %@%c lower, quality considered: very best, \$5.00 or 60.00; first quality, \$4.0063.00; medium, \$3.504.00; ordinary, \$3.0083.50; most saies at \$4.0063.00; reclinary, \$3.0083.00; reclinary, \$4.0063.00; reclinary, \$4.0063.00; reclinary, \$4.0063.00; reclinary, \$4.0063.00; reclinary, \$4.0063.00; fair to good light, \$3.85.604.00; packing, \$4.0063.15; butchers, \$4.1564.20; receipts, \$2.200; shipments, \$4.00.

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

Trade:
Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 64s;
Western, 55s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 32s; short-ribs,
32s; fong clear, 29s 6d; short clear, 50s 6d; shoulders,
23s; hams, 43s. Lard, 39s 6d. Prime mess beef, 85s;
India mess beef, 93s; extra India mess, 118s. Cheese, 23s; hanns, 43s. Lard, 30s 6d. Prime mess beef, 83s; India mess beef, 83s; extra India mess, 118a. Cheese, 60s. Tallow, 40s 6d.

London, Feb. 18.—Political matters are more quiet.
Liverpool.—Wheat quieter; California white, 12s 3dd, 22s 6d. Corn quieter, 27s 6d. Mark Lark—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat weaker; fair average no. 2 spring, 51s; fair average California. 50s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat weaker. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shloment during the present and following month, 40s 6d. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shloment during the present and following month, 40s 6d. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment, by sail, 20625s 6d. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small. Country markets for wheat—Eaglish and French steady. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 40,000645,000 qrs.

Social Dispoten to Phe Chicago Tribune.
Liverpool., Feb. 18—11;30s a.m.—Flours—No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 13s 6d; No. 2, 12s 6d; No. 2, 27s 3d; old, No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 22s 3d.
Corn—New, No. 1, 27s 6d; No. 2, 27s 3d; old, No. 1, 28s 9d; No. 2, 23s 3d.
PROVISIONS—Fork, 53s.
Liverpool., Feb. 18—Latest.—Corron—Demand active and dirm at 646623c; 14d; No. 2, 25d 3d; No. 1, 25d 3d; old, No. 1, 25d 4d; white, 11s 2dd; 12s 6d; do club, 12s 6dd; 2s 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4d6; 10s 11d; do winter, 11s 2d6; 11s 6d, 10s 11d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 4d6; 10s 11d; do winter, 11s 2d6; 11s 6d. Form—Western canal; 23s 23c; Corn—Western mixed, 23s 3d6; 23s 4d; now do, 27s 3d6; 27s 6d. Onts—American, 3s. Bariey—American, 3s 11d.
Prans—Canadian, 39s 6d.
CLOVER SEED—American, 45650s.
PROVENDIAN—Eaglish and 15d winter, 12s 6d6; Clubers.—Fine American, 70s.

3016d.
CHEESE—Fine American, 70s.
TALLOW—408 ed.
PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 3d; redned, 10s 9d.
LINSKED OIL—27s.
RESIN—COMMON, 6s 3d; pale, 12s.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s.
LONDON, Feb. 18.—TALLOW—40s 3d@40s ed.
REFINED PETROLEUM—10s 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)d\(\frac{1}2\)d\(\frac{1}{2}\)d\(\frac{1}{

AMERICAN CITIES ..

AMERICAN CITIES..

Special Dispatch to The Onicago Tribune.

New York, Feb. 18. — Grany — Wheat much depressed, and quoted down 364c per bu on more liberal and urgent offerings, and vory siack demand; export call extremely light, cable advices having been against an outward movement; 48,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring in store at \$1.25 for export; No. 1 Milwankre quoted at \$1.13, and No. 2-6 or \$1.25 No. 2 Northwestern spring, February option, closing at \$1.2061, 28%; 40 March, \$1.2061, 27%; 40 April, nominal; 40 May, \$1.226, 1.28. Corn very moderately dealt in, at a reduction of 162c per bu, closing weak; mixed Western ungraded, new, 439-35c, as to quality; rellow Western at 51c. Rye as before, on a dull market. Outs fell off %61c per bu on a moderate morement; offerings more liberal; mixed Western, 3.500 bu at 256-37c; white Western, 3.500 bu at 256-37c; white

clear sold at \$5.70. Western steam lard more active for early delivery, mainly for refining purposes, but closing canier; sales of \$,400 tes at \$7.5597.00; for forward delivery moderately active; February option at 7.5587.57½; March at 7.57½67.00; April at \$7.67½67.70; May at \$7.00; as \$7.67½67.00; as April at \$7.70@7.72%; 2,000 tos May at \$7.5

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Feb. 18.—Cortons—Firm; 1054811.00c; futures active and strong; February. 10.80s10.90c; March. 10.80s10.90c; December. 10.90s11.30c; March. 10.80s10.90c; December. 10.90s11.30c; March. 10.80s10.90c; March. 10.80s10.90c; December. 10.90s10.90c; March. 10.80s10.90c; March. 20.80s10.90c; March. 20.80s10.

red winter. February, \$1.3081.35. Bve quiet; Western, 716472c. Bariey unchanged. Corn dull and lower; receipta, 68,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 436365; steam mixed, 54666546; low mixed, 4756; common yellow Western, 51c; No. 2, February, 536,00. Oats lower; receipta, 21,000 bu; No. 2 white, 3556; No. 3 do, 255636c; mixed Western, 356937c; white do, 355440.
PROVISIONS-FOR dull and unchanged.
Hors-Firm; yearlings, 2636; new Western, 588c. Gaocgangs-Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar-Demand fair and market firm; fair to good refaining, 7566; prime, 756c; refined, 3610c. Molasses-New Orleans steady at 253649c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Patraolstin-Dull and nominal; crude, 756c; refined, 1246c.

236c.
TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.
STRAINED KRSIN—Firmer; 574-6623-6c.
STRAINED KRSIN—Firmer; 574-6623-6c.
SPIRITS OF TURFENTINE—Steady; 33c.
E-043—Steady; Western, 10615-6c.
PROVISIONS—Mess port, \$11.2011.60. Beef quiet
ut firm. Dressed hogs steady; Western, 474-25-56c;
Vestern long clear middles, 45.70.
BUTTER—Steady; Western, 7622c.
GHERSE—Quiet; 7613-56c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm: uperfine, \$4.50: XX, \$5.00; XXX, \$5.25@6.25; high

88-66-40c.
WHISKY-Steady; rectified, \$1.03@1.07.
GROUBBIRS-Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, ordinary to prime, 156-18c in gold. Sugar quiet but steady; common to good common. 54:68c; fair to fully fair, 64:68 7c; prime to choice, 74:68-8c; reliev clarified. 84:68-8c.
Mojasses in good demand; common. 17:620c; fair, 24:62 20c. Rice quiet; 54:69-4c.
BRAN-Quiet; 90c.
BRANTINORE.

pivants and Maryland, \$14.00@ Provisions—Flat and heavy. Pork, \$11.75@12.00 for mess. Bulk mests—Jobbing—Shoulders, 41-64%; clear rib sides, 64c. Bacon—Shoulders, 54c; clear rib sides, 64c. Hams, 104-211c. Lard, 86-54c. Berrare—Choice firm; common dull; choice roll, 206 PETBOLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 12c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet amber; Michgan spot and February, \$1.23; March, \$1.24; April, \$1.26; No. 1 red winter, \$1.23; No. 2 do, spot, \$1.21, March, \$1.22; April, \$1.24; No. 3 do, \$1.11; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.15; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan, red. \$1.28. Corn casier: high mixed \$436; No. 2504, \$40; Michigan, 460; May, 470; rejected, 40%; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan, 43c. Oats dull; No. 2. 280 offered.

Clovan Sarp—Mammoth, \$4.50; prime, \$4.28; No.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 140 bris: whest, 120,000 bu; cots, 1,400 bu.
1,000 bu; cots, 1,400 bris; whest, 3,000 bu; cots, 5,000 bu; cots, 5,000 bu.
1,000 bu; cots, 5,000 bu. 18. at \$7.000 bu; oats 1,400 bu.

SWINN-Receipts, 12,600, making \$7,850 for the week against \$3,900 last week; market steady at \$4.50.

64. 60 per 100 lbs, alive; 1 car Ohlo hogs, 140 lbs, at \$4.60.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 2,652 head through, and 425 of yard stock; total for the week challing this day, 5, 219 head of through and 1,402 of yard ast week; 24,500,000; medium, nothing doing.

Hoos-Heccipts, 10,340 head; total for the week, 24,540, against 20,180 last week; Yorkers, \$4,1064.20; Philladelphia, \$4,2064.00; holders, 10,000, against 12, 170 last week; selling, \$3,3065.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Holders frm: market steady: prime to choice shipping steers, \$4,006.

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St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Holders frm: market steady: prime to choice shipping steers, \$4,006.

St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 18.—Cattle—Holders frm: market steady: prime to choice shipping steers, \$4,006.

St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 18.—Cattle—Holders frm: market steady: prime to choice shipping steers, \$4,006.

St. Louis,

PETROLEUM—Quiet; redned, 12%c; crude, 10c.
WHISKY—\$1.09.
RECRIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; coats, 63,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 18.—COTTON—Demand light, but nolders firm at 10%c.
FLOUR—Heavy.
GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; red, \$1,18%1.18.
COTD—Demand fair and market firm; 40c. Oats quiet, but firm at 30%31c. Rye—Demand fair at 61%62c.
Barley dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at \$10.75. Lard steady; steam, 87.25; rettle, \$7.50%7.75. Bulk meats dull; shoulders, \$4.27%cs.50 for shoulders, \$2.15%cs.25 for alfae; \$8.37%cs.50 for clear ribs. Green meats steady at \$1.00%5.00 and \$5.57.
SHUTTER—Weak; unchanged prices.
LINERD OIL—Active and firm.
SUGAR—Steady.

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S8. LOUIS

changed.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red. \$1.176
1.20. Corn—New mixed, 38@39c. Rye, 55@50c. Oats,

1.20. Corn—New mixed, 384-39c. Rye, 556-59c. Oats, 296-37c.
Provisions—Weak; shoulders, green, 34c: clear rib, 85. 30: green, 85. 20: hams, 75-6c. Lard, 87. 50.
Hous—Quiet; 83. 98-94. 00: receipts, 1, 500; shipments, 400.
Boston, Feb. 18.—Prous—Demand fair and market farm; Western superflee, 84. 00:94. 50: common extras, 84. 738-5. 25; Wisconsin extras, 85. 00:96. 00: Minuse and Michigan, 84. 75-96. 30: Illimois, 98. 00:97. 25; St. 3. Outs, 84. 25-47. 50: Minuseval patent process and Wisconsin, 87. 00:98. 00.
Grain—Corn—Mixed and yellow, 55-96-57c. Oats steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. PEORIA, Feb. 18.—Highwings—Held firm at \$1.03; no sales reported.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. Business continues moderate with package houses, and jobbing trade quiet: cotton goods moving slowly, but prices unchanged; prints dull, but ginchams and cotton dress goods fairly active; men's wear of woolehs quiet; foreign goods in light request. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. Feb. 18. -PETROLEUM-Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 10%c.

PITTSBUTEG. Feb. 18. -PETROLEUM-Quiet: crude irregular; \$1.89% at Parkers for immediate shipment; reduced, 12c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CHT. Pas. Feb. 18. -PETROLEUM-Business has been dull at the Exchange to-day, but little disposition.

10%c; net receipts 2.735 bales; gro sales, 602; coastwise, 787. Monlia, Feb. 18.—Corrow—Firm; net receipts 3, 400 bales; sales 2.000; Charleston, Feb. 18.—Corrow—Si SAVANNAH, Feb. 18.—COTTON—P 10%c: net receipts, 1,650 balts gross sales, 130; exports to Great Britain Channel, 1,330; coastwise, 2,004.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 18.—SPIRITS TCRPERTIES

A Loaded Stick in the Church Woodpile.

Sanducky (6.) Register.

A gentleman from Bellevue gave us the particulars of an affair that occurred in the Congregational Church at that place last Sunday, and which created a most decided senaction. Bellevue has become famous as a place where almost every man who owns. almost every man who owns a malf a dozen innocent-looking

SAILROAD TIME TABLE.

fotel Cars are run throng uncil Bluffs, on the train ullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Ca-on and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chica-(0:30 s. m. of runs Pullman or any other form of el cars west of Chicago.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND C KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LI Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. in Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Handel

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secondar Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of indicate of the control of Mail (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 7:30 a. Day Express. 9:00 a. m. 7:30 a. E. Raiamazoo Accommodation. 3:45 p. m. 10:00 a. E. Atlantic Express (dsliy). 5:15 p. m. 18:00 a. E. Night Express. 40:00 p. m. 3:30 a. E.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAL.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticker Offices,
65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Besta. Leave. | Arriva Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mar-roe-st, Ticket Offices: 63 Clark-st, Palmet Boss, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arriva Morning Express. 8:50 a. m. 5:40 PITTISBURG, (IINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & L. Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroli-sts. West

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seconds

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Content of Express Street Stree

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAIL Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sus.

Office, 56 Clark-st. Sherman House. INJECTION For Sale by Druggists Everywhen

Hygienic, Infallible and Preservative.
The only Remedy which ourse BROU

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Nervous Debilits, energy, cic., and the whole train of gloom, as anta. Any druggist has the lagredients. Attempts JAQUES e CO., 180 West States Designed. fore Tax Fight man Natio Assesso

THE CO

He Is Charged w Fraudulent Ass

sonal P the Custom of t ting Mone the C

Julge Drummond John T. Cut

New Suits, Bankry Judgments, about 5 o'clock Sated in the United State man National Bank South Town Collector cting the taxes on ab late that only a notice of morning, but the charge fects in the law white Flower & Abercrombie, more full account of this literature of tax-litigating

rthrown, but lare void the whole and that it was ning. The complainan netary liquidation. It 000, which were taken from insolvent stockho what to do with refere this stock, as the stoc Neither does it know wh anything, nor whether I an assessment on the sto ency to the bank if the taxes are The Constitution of grossly violated this prospill goes on to give nan drst place, instead of "fair cash value as requiribrary standard, and perion of one-third the for assessments. He all persons list their proper and many returns were half the property escaped complainant them goes was the basis of or galue always adopted Bank was assessed at 8 stock was \$1,000,000, at than par. The Union N was assessed the same; the Bank, with a capital of \$170,000, and the others market value of the st well as the fair cash walt \$230 per share. Some reference to the assessme saly violated this

& Co., \$2,800; Feterson Kean & Co., \$2,000; La A. O. Siaughter, \$2,000; La A. O. Siaughter, \$2,000; La 150; ind John H. Wren makes a total of \$47,79 the real fair cash value, is considered worth near Having thus ventilated charged that the steambe were assessed at from \$1 in all, when they were were assessed at from \$1 in all, when they were 500,000 to \$2,000,000. \$320 per vessel, or about cash vaine. The corpor next came in for a share allowed to make retting gross sams at which they and such figures were ac The following choice is between the assessment avalue:

These are only consideral fairness that runs throughter and the south Town, which \$200,000,000,000, is only manual to the South Town are a finited the value of the South Town are to the south Town are town for instance, pay of capital stock, wort only assessed \$120,000 All this proves incontent the Assessor was guileven fraud, in the diself certain other classes as follows:

Moneys of other than ban Credits of other than ban Credits of other than ban Credits of all the banks brokers, corporations, every occupation. class the South Town, the scoked \$1,250,000, when the property of those chauch town. But the quitable on the taxpay parison of the returns a remaining inhabitants following table will she

Wells and Kinzie-sta.

| Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. Leave. | Arrive.

| Leave. | Arrive.

* 7:55 a. m. * 7:55p. m. and Minne 5:00p. m. *10:45a. m. via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul are good either via Madison and Prairie Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winons. TE CENTRAL Raff.ROAD.

Re-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

e, 191 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| Leave. | Arrive.

AN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ke-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

7 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
acfile Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. Atr Line). • 7:00 a. m. • 6:35 a. m. • 9:00 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. • 3:45 p. m. • 10:30 a. m. (daily). • 5:15 p. m. • 8:00 a. m. • 9:00 p. m. • 26:45 a. m. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. nal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, liner House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

SALTIMORE & OHIO. m Exposition Building, foot of Mon-Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. 8:50a. m. 5:40a. m. 9:40p. m.

INNAT(& ST. LOUIS R. R.
Line and Kokomo Line.)
on and Carroll-sis. West Side. Depart. | Arrive. NKAKEE LINE and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Depart. Arrive.

THE COURTS. were Tax Fighting --- The German National Goes for

to Is Charged with Having Made a Fraudulent Assessment of Per-sonal Property.

Assessor Gray.

the Custom of the Trade in Getting Money to Move the Crops.

age Drammond Declines to Release John T. Cutting on a Habeas Corpus.

Sew Suits, Bankruptcles, Confessions. Judgments, and Divorces.

About 5 o'clock Saturday afterneon a bill was fied in the United States Circuit Court by the German National Bank against Mark Kimball, the South Town Collector, to restrain him from collecting the taxes on about 150 shares of the bank's steek held by it as security. The bill was filed so its that only a notice of it could be given the next norning, but the charges are so broad, and the decets in the law which the solicitors, Tenneys, flower & Abercromble, find are so many, that a nore full account of this last contribution to the steature of iax litigation may be necessary. Not mly is that universal but of riddenic the State Board of Equalization attacked, and its unfortunate namessize, the County Board, overthrown, but it is sought to declare void the whole tax assessment of 1877, on the ground that it was fraudulent from the beginning. The complainant states that since the last assessment it became insolvent and went into voluntary flyuidation. It is the owner of 150 shares

intary fiquidation. It is the owner of 150 share of its own capital stock, of the par value of \$15, which were taken as security for debts due his stock, as the stockholders claim they are void. Neither does it know whether this stock is worth mything, nor whether there will not have to be a salessment on the stockholders to make up the ney to the creditors of the bank. The he bank if the taxes are paid, and in this dilemma to bank asks that a Court shall interfere to pre-

wite assessed as Johnson A. M. Maria, 1790; H. J. Christoph, \$460; H. Cansenius & 1, 2070; M. Feisenthal, \$1, 100; Feisenthal & 200meri, \$6, 270; Foilansbee & Son, \$800; Gerrar Forcman, \$9, 900; H. Greenebaum & Co., 600; Emil Josaphat, \$1,500; Leopold Mayer, 960; Meadowcroft Bros., \$250; C. L. Nichoff 3.00; Meadowcroft Bros., \$250; C. L. Nichoff & Co., \$2,800; Feterson & Bay, \$1,500; Preston, Kan & Co., \$2,000; Lazarus Silverman, \$9,000; A. O. Siaughter, \$2,500; Snydacker & Co., \$3,-150; and John H. Wrenn & Co., \$1,000. This makes a total of \$47,750, or about 5 per cent of the real fair cash value, as Gerhard Foreman alone is considered worth nearly \$1,000,000. Having thus ventilated the bunk assessments, is tharged that the steamboats and other vessels here were assessed at from \$100 to \$4,000, or \$100.475 in all, when they were actually worth from \$1.

sets assessed at from \$100 to \$4,000, or \$160,475 in all, when they were actually worth from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. The average was about \$220 per vessel, or about 10 per cent of the fair cash value. The corporations and business firms next came in for a share of attention. They were allowed to make returns in a lump, or to name the gross sanis at which they were willing to be rated, and such figures were accepted without question. The following choice list shows the discrepancy between the assessment and the alleged fair cash value:

alleged fair cash

fair cash value
fair bash value
fair ba Assessment, \$500,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 150 M. Selts & CO.

Tables, Dodge & Philmer

John A. Ayer & Co.

College G Bas & Golve Co.

College G Bas & Golve Co.

Selts Bas & Golve Co.

Selts Bas & College Co.

Selts Bas & College Co.

Authority of titles

Marity Alling & Co.

Wath Byos.

\$1,469,000 \$17,150,000
These are only considered as samples of the unteress that runs through all the assessment, the mis varying from one-fifth to one-twentieth the fireash value, so that the personal property of as South Town, which is worth \$150,000,000 one foother than the same and the value of the wealthy corporations of the South Town are assessed at more than one-hard the value of their tangible property, while the same and the value of their tangible property, while held the same and the same and the same and the same and the same at all. The Chicago Gas and Coke Commany, for instance, pays no tax on its \$1,000,000 of capital stock, worth \$140 per share, and is only assessed \$120,000 on its tangible property. All this proves incontestably, as is claumed, that the Assessor was guilty of gross negligence, and offer than the discharge of his duties.

Our tan other classes of property were assessed as follows: \$17, 150,000 \$1,469,000

So that, though Cook County contains mearly onesust that though Cook County contains mearly onesust the population of the State, yet there are
there are chirty-six counties which exceed it in the aggrezet assessed valuation of its bank credits, eight
counties which exceed in moneys of other than
tankers, givy-one counties wanch surpass it in
tredits of other than bankers, and twenty-two
counties in bonds and stocks. The assessed valuation of bonds and stocks in Rock Island County
alone is forty-five times as large as that of Cook
County, and sixty times as great as that of Cook
County, and sixty times as great as that of Cook
County, and sixty times as great as that of Cook
County in the South Town as returned by the
County Clerk was \$11,910,508, and the total valuation of personal property for the county as returned to the State Auditor \$19,322,080. The
State Bond added 57 per cent to the last, making
it \$0,750,958. The complainant then goes on to
stack this addition and that of the 20 per cent, and

count of the bank or the drawers and the proceeds in defendants hands to meet their acceptances with the defendants agreed to this proposal, and drast in question was drawn and accepted by defendants in pursuance of this arrangement, arain was shipped to the defendants, and they were placed in receipt of funds with which, to meet draft. It appears that March & Co., the drawers of draft, were grain-buyers at Lincoln, and that the battlework of the defendants of the fact, and they are also made the draft the day it was drawn, and notificate, and after the draft the day it was drawn, and notificate, and after the drawn of the fact, and they are also defendants of the fact, and they are so that the drawn of the fact, and they are so that the drawn of the fact, and they are so that the drawn of the fact, and they are so that the drawn of the fact, and they are so that they are so that the drawn of the fact, and they are so that they are so that they are so they are so that they are so that they are so that they are so that they are they

It's duty to see that the sceptors were protected.

It is clearly within the scope of the duties of a Cashler of a bank to obtain an accommodation acceptor or
indorser in order to socure a discount-for his bank. It
is urged that Eaton, as plaintiff Cashler, had no authority to enter into grain speculations or make arrangements for procuring funds with which to deal in grain. But it do not this paper fatton can be said to have
simply doing what all bank officers are obliged to the
been involving to of this paper fatton can be said to have
simply doing what all bank officers are obliged to the
more or less in obtaining funds from the banks with
which to meet the dermands of his customers. His serrangement with the defendants amounted to this: that
if they would accept the paper the bank would see that
the money, the proceeds of the discount, was invested
in grain and duly shipped to the defandants to be soid by them to put them
practically done ever day by the coptance. This
practically done ever day by the paper the paper
to the buyers of the products of the county. That
money is invested in such products of the county. That
money is invested in such products and a shipment
made to this city, a draft drawn against the proceeds
of the shipment in favor of the bank, the bill of
lading attached, and the draft and all sent forward to
the consignee for collection. The bill of lading stands
as security for the draft. The transaction shown by
this proof does not differ in principle from that I nave
draft have more than to speculation or deal
ment East from this city, only on a larger scale.

THE KINZLE SUIT.

The jury in the case of the United States against
the executors of the hate M. B. Ogden, one of the
bondsmen of the late Maj. John H. Kinzle, a Paymaster in the army, returned a verdict for \$202.50
and interest at 0 per cent, making \$451.48, in
favor of the Government. This was for terms of
income-tax due from officers in the army which
should have been deducted from their pay. The

Judge Banns appeared for the United States and Mr. Whitehouse, of Judd & Whitehouse, for the defendants.

John T. Cutting.

John T. Cutting.

John T. Cutting, in which he refused to release John T. Cutting, in which he refused to release John T. Cutting, the bankrupt coal-merchant, on a writ of habeas corpus. Cutting, it will be remembered, over a year ago went into bankruptcy, and, while those proceedings were pending. Rogers & Co., a firm to whom he was infebted, after having proved up their claim in bankruptcy, began a suit in the State courts against him, and procured a capias under which he was arrested and sent to jail. He hen applied for a release by habeas corpus, but Judge Blodgett held that, as the claim under which he had been arrested was not one from which he could be discharged in bankruptcy, his action against him even while the bankruptcy matter was pending.

Judge Drummond, in deciding the case, said the sections of the Bankrupt law on the subject of a bankrupt's strest, etc., should be taken all together in order to get at the true meaning of the law. The affidavit in the bankruptcy case on which Cutting was airrested was founded on the provisions of the Bankrupt law, and was made for the benefit of all of Cutting's creditors. There was no special claim for his arrests on the ground that he had committed a fraud on Rogers & Co. alone. The subsequent order in the bankruptcy proceeding holding Cutting in \$4.000 hail for his appearance before the Register was also not on Rogers & Co., and though the debt on which that action was based was provable inhankruptcy, yet, it having been contracted by fraud, Rogers & Co. should not be deprived of their privileze of going on with their suit, even before the conclusion of the bankruptcy proceedings. and Mr. Cutting therefore was sent

back to jail, there to stay until he can get the \$22.000 bail, or work out his judgment at so much per day.

DIVORCES.

Andrew H. Thompsen filed a bill yesterday against his wife Ida, charging her with marital infdellity, and oraying for a divorce.

Catherine Obermeyer in January last was a well-to-do widow, having a fourishing little bakery which comfortably supported her and her children, but in an evil hour she met her Valentine and became Mrs. Valentine Partenheimer. As soon as they reached her home after the marriage ceremony, he walked into the shop, pocketed the change, and coolly ordered her out of the place. Astonished beyond measure, she asked him what he meant, and the gave her the desired information in very terse finguage. He said he did not marry her, but her business, and that he proposed to use the income of the latter in paying his own debts, and he then again ordered her out. She left, but went back the next day, determined to put up with her disappointment as best she could. For a week he abused her daily, and then, to her great relief, left for Kansas, and she is in a burry to get a divorce before he comes back.

Lizzie A. Gooding also wants to be a single woman again on account of the desertion and cruelty of her husband, William P. Gooding.

Mary Rettmeir, after having suffered the abuse of her husband, decorre Rettmeir, for about eighten months, finds that the chances are now that if she lives with him any longer there will be a murder in their house, and as she is not quite ready to serve as the corpes, she asks for leave to live alone for the rest of her life.

der in their house, and as she is not quite ready to serve as the corpse, she asks for leave to live alone for the rest of ner life.

Judge Drummond leaves this morning at 9 a. m. for Indianapolis on his circuit.

Friday next will be the last day or service to the March term of the Superior Court. No new catendars will be prepared.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The John Hancock Mutual Fire-Insurance Company began a suit for \$5,000 yesterday against Michael Hock, Jesse Proctor, C. P. Phillips, and William Wayman.

Salemi P. Town, Assignee of the estate of the Southwestern Car Company, brought suit for \$3,000 against Charles S. Mallard.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Four new bankrupts filed into the District Court and laid down their schedules. The first was Aquilla P. Houston, of Garfield, Lasalle Courty, who has \$6,850 of secured debts and about \$4,550 of unsecured. The assets consist of land, \$2,000; horses, cattle, etc. \$1,685; wagon, plows, harness, etc., \$218; mowing-machine, \$75; and harvesting machine, \$75. Reference to the Register. Charles S. Tewksbury, of Englewood, was the second. Debts, all unsecured. \$1,236; assets, land, \$30. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Jacob Heins, of Evanston, also followed. His secured debts are \$1,600, and the unsecured \$1,695. The assets comprise horses, etc., \$485 and \$75. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Jacob Heins, of Evanston, also followed. His and \$1,695. The assets comprise horses, etc., \$486 and \$75. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Finally George B. Walker closed up the list. The unsecured debts are \$1,600, and the unsecured \$1,695. The casset comprise horses, etc., \$486 and \$75. Referred to Register Hibbard.

Finally George B. Walker closed up the list. The unsecured debts foot up \$1,600. 48. The only assets are \$3,105.57 of open accounts. The usual reference was made.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Amos H. Woodraff.

Alex M. Ferrier was elected Assignee of Thomas P. Nelson under a bond for \$1,000.

Peter G. McQuade.

An Assignce will be chosen for W. H. Reid at 11
a. m. to-day.

George F. Vedder and Francis H. Vedder filed a bill yesterday against John W. Um. John E. Burton, and Joseph M. Dietz, to forchose a trust deed for \$1,830 on Lot 15, Block 39, in the original subdivision of Irving Fark.

Frederick Fischer begans suit for \$2,500 against Henry Miller.

Andrew J. Galloway and Ann E. Stone, administrators of the estate of Samuel Stone, deceased, filed a bill against Benjamin F. and Frances M. Jacobs. Cyrus Bentley. John Forsyth. R. W. Bridges, David Quigg, and Van H. Higgins to forcelors a trust-deed for \$12,000 on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and the N. Y. of 8 in Block 15, in Lyman, Larned & Woodbridge subdivision of the E. ½ of the N. W. ½ and the N. W. ½ of 8 in Circuit Court.

Junes Brodger-Unlimited call, beginning at No. 2016. Block B. Dente All.

Junes Blodger-Unlimited call, beginning at No. 2016. Blodger Blodger-Unlimited call, beginning at No. 2016. Blodger-Unlimited Call, beginni

trial.

Judou Moore—No call. Motions in the morning.

Judou Moore—101 and 107 to 115, inclusive. No.

100. Major vs. Muller, on trial.

Judou Booth—117, 118, 122, 123, and 124. No. 49,

Schaffer vs. Wehle, on trial.

Judou McAllistra—199 to 225, inclusive. except

202, 202, 204, 204, 204, 207, 212. No. 105, Herdenreich vs.

Ettechte, on trial.

REPRESENTATIVE ALDRICH

Mr. 8 B. Chittenden, of New York, having delivered a studied speech on Chicago it particular and against the Silver bill in general the Hon. William Aldrich, one of the Represent atives of Chicago in the House, made a brief ex temporaneous reply, which we reproduce it the Congressional Record of the 10th inst.: Mr. Alorich—Mr. Speaker, the gentleman it New York (Mr. Chittenden) has seen it to at the people of my city, and if he is satisfied this success in his effort to annoy them I am. reply shall be only in a few plain words of transportment.

reply shall be only in a few plain words of truth and soberness.

I desire here to acknowledge, with humbleness of soul and with most profound gratitude, to the noble men and women all over the isnd for their munificent and timely benefactions to Chicago in the time of her dire distress, while suffering from her unparalleled calamity; but I beg to assure the gentleman that we did not suppose that, in accepting such bounty, we had thereby sold our principles for all future time, or for any time.

Mr. Speaker, it is my good fortune to represent in part upon this floor a community second to none in intelligence, thrift, and enterprise. Its growth in numbers and commercial importance is unrivaled in the history of the country. This community, incommon with almost every other in the land, has become sensitive upon the subject of finance, and its views of what is just, wise, and expedient to be done in the present financial embarrassment of the bountry are decided and emphatic. Upon this subject my own views are, in the main, in accord with the views of a large majority, as I believe, of the community I have the honor so to represent.

It is not my purpose at this time to argue the

lieve, of the community I have the honor so to represent.

It is not my purpose at this time to argue the question of the remonetization of silver to any extent, but briefly express my own views in connection with the presentation of the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Chicago without distinction of party. The call for this very large meeting was signed by some 2, 600 individuals and business firms, more fully representing the intelligence, enterprise, property, and moral worth of the community than could happen upon any subject that had not taken full possession of the conaciences and judgment of our business men. The meeting was not composed of the politicians or the drones, but the active workers and producers of the community.

The meeting was not composed of the politicians or the drones, but the active workers and producers of the commanity.

A very large portion of the people there as elsewhere demand that the ligislation of 1873 and 1874 demonstraing silver in fact shall be undone, and that silver be restored to its time-honored place in the finances of the country.

Whether this legislation was accomplished with a full anderstanding of those who cast their votes for it or not is an immaterial question now. One fact, however, is certain and material, that the people, who make and unmake Congresses, and for the protection of whose rights Congresses, and for the protection of whose rights Congresses, and the protection of whose rights Congresses exists, did not know or understand what was being attempted to be done, and that from the hour the nature of this legislation was discovered they have demanded almost as with one voice in a large portion of our land that the step should be retraced.

The legal effect of every general contract, public and private, made prior to the legislation of 1873-74, whereby the silver dollar was dropped from the coinage and its legal-tender character denied, was that the debtor should pay in gold coin, silver coin, or United States legal-tender notes, at the election of the debtor. The valudity and obligation of a contract are actermined by the law when and where made, and are as essentially a part of the contract as though written therein.

It is against right and against morals by legislation to impair the obligation of a contract after it is made.

In short, it is equally an offense against inw and against morals to wrong a debtor as to wrong a creditor.

The election of the debtor in what money he will

creditor.

The election of the debtor in what money he will pay (when more than one kind or species exist) is an unquestioned, substantial right, and by force to witudraw or abridge that right of election is to impose upon the debtor the performance of a conimpose upon the debtor the performance of a contract which he never made.

While silver stood as a part of the legal-tender coin of the country the debtor and creditor met upon an even footing: each took and understood they took all the accidents which might affect the commodity value of the metals of either of them. The debtor could not pay in some commodity if money should become too scarce, nor could the creditor refuse payment in any money lawful within the terms of the contract. The creditor knew that he was to accept performance or payment in the money least burdensome to his debtor.

Whether this right of election attempted to be taken away by legislation of 1872-74 was of any substantial value to the debtor is best shown by those who clamor for the retention of the legislation of 1873-74, that the silver dollar of 4124 grains would only be worth 92 cents in gold. The truth of this clamor I do not concede: when this legislation shall be undone and the dollar of 4124 grains extensive to its full legal tends of character.

tion of 1873-74, that the silver dollar of 4123 grains would only be worth 92 cents in gold. The truth of this claimor I do not concede; when this legislation shall be undone and the dollar of 41234 grains restored to its full legal-tender character, then and not till then shall we know the difference (if any) between the gold and the silver dollars as money. We know now the difference between the commodity-value of 41235 grains of silver and the money value of the gold dollar. With silver remonetized and gold demonetized (and we have as much right to demonetize one as the other) and reduced simply to a commodity, probably we should see a still wider but exactly reversed margin between the legal-tender silver dollars. Let this wrongful legislation be undone, gold and silver restored to their joint rightful and constitutional position in the finances of the country, and then if they require legislative action to adjust their relative value, it can be done understandingly, and with at least the knowledge of those to be affected by the action. It may be said that to undo this legislation and restore the legal-tender character of silver coin would be an injustice—yea, an impairmet of the obligation of contracts entered into since the legislation of 1873 and 1874.

My reply to this is, that gold and silver are the recognized money of the Constitution; that notaing snort of an amendment of the constitution can deprive either metal of its character as money, Congress has the sole power to coin them as money and regulate their value, but no power to prohibit the use of either or both. The States are prohibited from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal-tender for debts, and upon Congress alone is conferred the right and imposed the duty of furnishing to the States and to the people this gold and silver coin in which debts may be paid.

My judgment is that the legislation of 1873 and 1874, whereby it was sought to deprive silver of its legal-tender character and to withdraw it as a part of the money of the co

[We omit the resolutions, as they have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE. AN OFFER.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Feb. 17.-If any rich Republicans earnestly desire a reformation of the County earnestly desire a reformation of the County Board, and will pledge \$1,000 as expenses for every Ring Democrat whose resignation or re-moval can be secured within sixty days, I will find a person to undertake the disagreeable job.

The witty man of the New York Times has explained, in his usual felicitous manner, the remarkable advantages we shall all reap from the phonograph—an instrument by which, it is claimed, the tones of the human voice can be preserved and reproduced hundreds of years hence. According to the Times editor, all our great men—at least their voices and words—will undergo a process of "bottling," and "in the years to be" the American host will treat his years to be" the American host will treat his guests to a bottle of Talmage or Anna Dickinson, just as he now treats them to Heidsick or Mumm's Extra Dry. If Dr. Pierce could have all the encomiums that have been bestowed upon his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, as remedies for indigestion, constipation, torpid liver, or "billiousness," thus "bottled" and preserved, it would be the most famous bottle in the world.

Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., Cal., July 8, 1877.
Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured me of an aggravated affection of the skin, after different doctors had failed. My face and body were continually covered with pimples and biotches. Enclosed find \$1.50 for a copy of your Common Sense Medical Adviser. Yours truly,

WM. H. Marion.

Yours truly, WM. H. MARION.
EMEREL STATION, O., June 11, 1877. DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets
have cured my wife after our best physicians
had failed. They helped her from the first dose. THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Eager Competition for Eastern Freight-The Southwest Association.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY OTH-Loomis & Pollett vs. Edward T. Peter Peterson, \$462.03. The annual report of the earnings, expenses, and transactions of the Chicago, Bur on & Quincy Railroad for the year ending De il, 1877, has just been finished. The following The earnings of the road, including the Souis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad and ather leased roads and branches, have been:

> \$12,551,45 The operating expenses of the same, includ-ing taxes, have been..... 7, 178, 313 . \$ 5,373,146 . 8 3, 233, 22

\$35,000 bonds Kansas City & Cameron Rail-road Company, costing. \$35,274.22 road Company, costing.

chase of the bonds of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company. The road has been advertised for sale under foreclosure, and a basis has been renched between the Committee of the bondholders and this Company, contemplating a contract between the new Company after reorganization, by which the business of that road is to be done over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road as heretofore. The number of miles of road operated at the beginning of the year, including all branches and leased roads, except the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Railroad.

Added in the year:
Added in the year:
Connection at Keithsburg.
St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago
R. R., fincluding Keithsburg branch
(17 9-10 miles) and branch to

the Company.

The majority of the Court held that railroad companies, being carriers for hire, and engaged in a public employment affecting the public interest, are, unless protected by their charters, subject to legislative control as to their rates of fare and freight.

The Board does not deem it desirable to discuss the decision, or the principles upon which it is founded. The decision establishes for the present the law under which the road in lowa must be operated. There is quite a general movement throughout the State to repeal or materially modify the law.

Our main line in Illinois is now in very good order, having, by steel rails and otherwise, been permanently improved from year to year.

Our equipments have been thoroughly kept up, with some important additions, detailed in the schedule of rolling-stock oan be laid at very low terms. We nave accordingly misde arrangements for a further increase, which can be raid for by selling bonds provided under the mortgage for such pulposes.

Other calls for construction promise to be very small, except for our lowa line and for completing the improvements upon our lately-purchased St. Louis. Rock Island & Chicago Road, which is coming more and more into use as a northern and southern line to St. Louis.

For these last-named outlays we must still rely upon our past or future surplus earnings.

We have during the past year carned beyond our dividense of 9 per cent \$622, 110, of which the Sinking Fund has absorbed \$241, 103, and the balance, \$381, 015, has practically gone towards paying for the necessaryoutlays of \$172, 557 on the lowa, and \$394, 036 on the St. Louis, Rock Island & Chicago Road. With similar (although we estimate smaller) demands apon our future earnings, and that, whatever we may earn, we ought not to divide during the country, we think a conservative policy in regard to dividends is judicious; and that, whatever we may earn, we ought not to divide during the country we think a conservative policy in regard to dividends is judicious; and the the

and that, whatever we may carn, we often not to divide during the coming year more than 8 per cent.

Our very moderate success during the past year under the oppressive operation of the lowa laws has been due to good stops and such economy in expenses as we could judiciously practice.

In the future, starting with a track largely improved by steel rails, and with increased rolling stock, we can still only rely for similar success npon close attention to economy.

We find some compensation for the divadvantages under which we have labored in the freedom from injurious competition from new roads, which might have threatened us had legislators been more just and less short-sighted; but we welcome the improved tone of public opinion at the West in regard to the rights of railroad companies as an indication of the growth of broader views in regard to interests which are intrinsically in harmony with those of the public.

THE FREIGHT WAR. There is but little change in the situation as regards the war in East-bound-freight rates. The regular quotations for rates on grain from Chicago to New York is still 25 cents per 100 pounds, but it is claimed that business has been taken as low as 291/4 cents. It is also stated that the agreement made at the Grand Pacific Hotel meeting, that no more time-contracts shall be made, is being generally violated, and that one or two of the roads have never ceased to make such contracts. It is proved beyond a doubt that since that time the Wabash Road and to make such contracts. It is proved beyond a doubt that since that time the Wabash Road and the Canada Southern Road have made a time-contract with Plankinton & Armour, and nearly all other large packers at Kansas City, for the transportation of provisions from that city until the end of the packing-season at from 30 to 35 cents per 100 pounds below the regular tariff rates. The tariff rates from Kansas City to New York are as follows: Beef, pork, hams, etc., 70 cents per 100 pounds; boxed meats, 75 cents; and salted builk-meats, 80 cents. The business contracted for by the Wabash and Canada Southern goes East from Kansas City to Fort Scott via the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf; from Fort Scott to Hannibal via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas; from Hannibal to Toledo via the Wabash; from Toledo to Buffalo to New York canada Southern; and from Buffalo to New York via the New York Central. By this arrangement the roads belonging to the Great Western Railroad Rate Association are entirely left out in the cold, and in consequence they are greatly enraged. This thing will undoubtedly have the effect of preventing the St. Louis roads from reconsidering their notice to withdraw from the Missouri River pool on the 10th of next month, and all hopes that the dissolution of the pool may still be prevented may now be considered at an end. The meeting of the Rate Association which will be held in St. Louis to-day will in all probability be the final one.

The shippers at this point continue to take sidvantage of the prevailing low rates, and the

shipments are immense. But few of the road laye sufficient cars for all the business the offers. During the past week the shipments the the various roads leading East from this cit have been as follows: Grain—Mebigan Cabard, 28,099,528 pounds; Cate Shore & Richigan Cabard, 28,099,528 pounds; Cate Shore & Richigan Southern, 10,217,800 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 7,987,200 pounds; Pittsburg, Cincinnait & St. Louis, 1,859,800 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 11,697,504 pounds.

Total shipments of all kinds of freights—Michigan Southern, 38,316,600 pounds; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 17,226,000 pounds Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, 10,432,100 pounds; Baltimore & Ohio, 13,755,300 pounds

ITEMS. uthwestern Railroad-Ra of the Association, the St. Louis, Kansas City, Northern and Missouri Pacific Railroads havin given notice about two weeks ago that the ald draw out of the pool at the expirat orty days, the rules requiring a notice of that

forty days, the rules requiring a nonce or that iength of time.

E. Ellery, Receiver of the Chicago & Paducah Raliroad, Saturday filed his reports for the month of December, 1877, and January, 1878, with the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, with the following showing; Receipts, \$51,707.66; expenses, \$43,007.85; balance on hand, \$5,009.81.

Mr. Hugh Riddle, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Raliroad, who has been at Eric, Pa., attending to the funeral of John F. Tracy, returned yesterday. He states that the obsequies were highly imposing, and there were present prominent railway men from all parts of the country.

COUNTERFEIT SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—There is one phase of the "silver question" which I have not seen discussed in your paper, and that is the vast and rapidly-increasing amount of counterfelt silve in circulation. I keep a retail store in a sub urban location, where most of the people are of the poorer and lower class, and I estimate that during the past week every tenth customer ha

during the past week every tenth customer has offered counterfeit silver at my counter. By far the greater number of counterfeits are 50-cent pieces, with occasionally a 25-cent piece or a dollar.

I don't know where the counterfeits come from, and do not believe there are as many in circulation among the better class of people.

During the past week some very good counterfeit fitties have made their appearance, being equal in weight to the genuine ones, and washed with silver, which quickly wears off about the corners, showing a metal resembling brass. This state of affairs is very disagreeable to small dealers, and I should think would be a very heavy tax on the boor and ignorant people who hold the counterfeits, as they rapidly become "impassable" by being carried in the pocket.

pocket.

It is a mystery to me how the counterfeits get into circulation, and another mystery why the Government does not check or stop it.

Perhaps if The Tribune stirs the matter up a little it will do some good.

SHOPKEEPER.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18.—Robert McClelland

f Williamsville, was to-day adjudged bankrupi n his own petition. The New York Guardian Fire-Insurance Com

ony was to-day admitted by the State Auditor o transact business in this State. to transact business in this State.

C. C. Sheidon, Samuel Epostein, Lucas W. Faulkner, and Henry Savannell, all of Champaign, were to-day held to ball by the United States Commissioner on charges of falling to cancel stamps on cigars and spirit packages.

The Railroad Commissioners start out to-morrow on a special car tendered to inspect the Springfield Division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad. The inspection of other roads will follow.

UP IN THE WOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 18.—The shovelers in the grain-elevator at Ludington have been on a strike because of a difference as to wages. hey resumed work to-day, except three, who are in jail for assaulting a foreman.

Reports from the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad received here to-day state that snow is from four to six inches deep from Howard City to Reed City, and lumbermen are working night and day hauling logs to the roil-ways, conditions in that district being more favorable than at any previous time this winter.

COLD CALCULATION. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A special to the Times from Poughkeepsie says: "All doubts of a and the harvest will be excellent. Up to 6 o'clock Saturday night over 1,000,000 tons had been housed, and 500,000 more tons will finish the harvest. To-day a cold wave has settled in the Hudson River valley, and thousands of men and boys are gathering ice. They will house 100,000 tons every day this week, and bext Saturday night will find every house full, be-sides 30,000 or 40,000 stocked."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

H. HAVERLY......Proprietor and Man Headed by the Urivaled Vocalist, M'LLE EME ROSEAU and the Initiable Comedian, Mr. WILLIAM EDOUIN, and succeeding and comprising every member of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE, in the New, Original, Silttering Drury Lane Burlesque, Pantomime, Extravamas of BABES IN THE WOODS; Or. Who Killiad Cock Robin? Introducing a Selected Company of Silvanov, Control of the Cock Robins of t Colville's Folly Company ganza of Babes in The WOODS; Or. Who Rilled Cock Robins' Introducing a Seiected Company of Fifty Artists, and many Marvelous Attractions, including THE DRURY LANE MECHANICAL DONKEY AND HARLEQUINADE. Friday—Extra Grand Washington Birthday Matinee. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday MATINEES the Popular Drains, PRODUCED IN A STYLE OF GRANDEUR NEVER EQUALED IN CHICAGO.

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Thesday—The Grand Tragedy from "The Song of the Nibe lunger."

BRUNHILD. Wednesday Evening-CHESNET WOLD. Friday-Washington's Birthday. Grand Matines at 2 p. m.— PHESNET WOLD. Popular Prices: Admission. 25, 50, 3c and \$1. Matiness, 25 and 50c. . NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

MISS ROSE WOOD, supported by LEWIS MORRISON and his Entire C bination, in Dumas' great Drama. CAMILLE.

We are in receipt of a large number of inquiries re-garding the next Swimming Season of our establish-ment, and in raply would state that the books for sea-son subscriptions will be opened and our summer cir-cular be ready for distribution on and after the 30th of this month, and to those now subscribing we offer the

TIVOLI. "AJEEB The Wonderful AUTOMATIC CHESS PLAYER, for one week only, commencing THURSDAY, Feb. 21, from 3 to 5 and from 7 to 11 in the evening. Everybedy is allowed to play one game of chess or draught, with AJEEB. Admission, 25 cents.

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SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longwity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

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Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dreever produced, Lyon's Hathairen

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4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairen is no BEAR IN MIND.—The Ratharon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and parsiyse the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to re-store the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfuned, and the most delightful toiled toresing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

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VI. Technical Educations By Prof. T. H. Huxley, F. R. S.

VII. The Debasement of Colnages. By E. B. Leland.
VIII. Spontaneous Generation. II. By Prof. John
Tyndall.

IX. Illustrations of the Logic of Science. III. The Doctrine of Chances. By C. S. Peirce. X. Liquefaction of the Gases. By Gaston Tissan-dier. (Illustrated.) XI. Correspondence.

XII. Editor's Table: The Progress of American Biology—Some Teachings of the Telephone—Concerning the Bellef in Hol.

ceraing the Bellef in Hell.

Literary Notices: Sully's Pessimism: A History and a Criticism—Nicholson's Ancient Life-History of the Earth—Sols's American Girl—Walker's Money—Linderman's Money and Legal Tender in the United States—An Epitome of the Positive Philosophy and Religion explanatory of the Society of Humanity in the City of New York—Frothingham's Gerrit Smith.

Smith.

Popular Miscellany: The Last of the Gases—Stan-ley's Trip Down the Congo—German Handi-craft—The Whitney Giacir—Gas as a Domestic Fuel—Impure Water fatal to Fish-Breeding— Graves of the Mound Bulders—Non-Foisonas Coloring for Preserved Vegetables—Com-pressed Air in Coal-Mislane The Heliotype Process—Goldenice and Ablution—New Pro-cess of Embalming, etc.

Unducted by E. L. and W. J. YOUMANS. TERMS: \$5 per Annum, postage free, or 50 cents pe APPLETONS' JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, together, for \$7.20 per annum, postage pre-paid by the publishers.

549 and 551 Broadway, New York,

Thomas Bloxsom Wright, Deceased NOTICE.

The children or other descendants of THOM. BLOXSOM WRIGHT, formerly of Crance, in it County of Lelcester, and afterwards of Southam, in tour you will be suffered by the county of Warwick, in England, who died on rebother year 1873 (the children or other descendants whom are entitled to a share of ESS4, and who are bileved to be in America), may hear of something their advantage by forwarding to Measrs, Fox, Solidors, Lutterworth, or Mr. Woodall, Soliciter, 7 Soutampton-st. Bloomsbury, London, their names and a dresses, with full information as to the family of the said Thomas Bloxsom Wright, decessed, Solicitors, Lutterworth, Lelcesterahire, England. Dated this 17th day of January, 1878.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. CHICAGO & ALTON RAILBOAD COMPANY, Secretary's Office, Chicago, Feb. 14, 1878.

A cash dividend of three and one-hair per cent on the Preferred and Common stock of this Company has been declared, bayable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., 52 William-st., New York, March 4, 1878. 1878.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 21st inst., and reopened March 5, 1878.
W. M. LARRABEE. Secretary.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL. The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago, Between Wabah and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from it to 10 clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of Women.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Arend's Kumys or Mifk Wine, a de-licious sparkling, beverage, famous for its invigorating and fattening qualities, specially useful for dra-paged, Send for circulars. A. AREND, Chemist, 179 Madison-st. BIRDS.

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SCRIBNER MAGAZINES Scribner's Monthly for Marc

There are poems by Cella Tharter, Boyes and others.

Dr. Holland discusses "An Epidemic of I honesty," "Fiction," and introduces a feature, "Editorial Correspondence."

The illustrations are of the highest ord two artists new to the pages of SCRIBNER, introduced,—W. J. Hunnessy and J. Davads The entire number will serve to deepen the pression made by the last issue, which the Braic Courier declared to be "beyond quest the most superb example of what can be don't the line of magizine making that has appeared in this or any other country," and i sale of which, with some dealers, was "dou't that of any previous number."

St. Nicholas for the Girls and Bo Not content with a programme of sun excellence, including Miss Aldorr's content story, "Under the Luace," who hoped, will equal "Little Women," by the writer, in popularity, starts another attempts.

Drifted into Port:

A serial for boys, by EDWIN HODDER, so English author.

The story, though written in England, has been revised to adapt it to the tastes of American

What a New York Clergyman Says.

The Rev. Dr. Tailon, of New York, in recent public address before a New York and snee, in speaking of the terrible demoratization of so much of the current literature placed in the hands of boys, took occasion publicly is commend Sr. Nicholas by name as capable comilsting the attention and holding the interest and the sympathies of boys, at the same time that it is pure in its tone and safe and inspiriting in its influence. Scribban's Monthly yearly subscription, \$4.00; Sr. Nicholas, \$3.00 all postages paid. For 40 cents the publisher will send, postpaid, sample copies of recent same of the property of the control of the property of the control of the contro

SCRIBNER & CO., 748 Broadway, N. APPLETONS' JOURNAL

FOR MARCH,

Gives the opening chapters of the new novel by Mr. ANNIE EDWARDES, author of "Archie Lovelle JET:

Her Face or Her Fortune?

With an illustration by C. S. REINHART.

CONTENTS FRONTISPIECE. Illustration to "Jet: Her Face (Her Fortune?" By C. S. Reinhart. RAMBLES AROUND RIO DE JANEIRO. (WHA

TWO TEMPORER AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Entrance to the Harbor-View of the Lower Bay-Rio de Janeiro-Street Scene-Water-Carrier-A Brazilian Belle-Fruit-Seller-Peanut-Woman-Brazilian Woman and Chill-Jar-Carrier-Avenue of Palms-A Venda on the Road to Tijuca.

CHANSON D'AMOUR. A Poem. By W. C. Richards. JET: HER FACE OR HER FORTUNE? A Novel. By Mrs. Angle Edwardes, author of "Ought We is Vlait Her?" "Archie Loveil." etc. Chais. L. IV. BLINDPOLDED. A Poem. By Will Wallace Harney.
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Complete. By Lizzle W. Champney.

A RUSSIAN DRAWING-ROOM PORT. By David Ken.

EDITOR'S TABLE: The Tastes and Capabilities of the Multitude—Victor Emanuel—Contradictory Opin ions on Turner's "Slave-Ship"—Samuel Bowles BOOKS OF THE DAY: Frothingham's "Biography of Gerrit Smith "—Cesnols" "Cyprus, ils Anciens Cities, Tombs, and Tempies"—"Bubalyat" of Omar Kharyam—Louise Chaseler Moulton's "Poems"—Lotos-Flowers—Harvey's "Reminiscences and Ancodotes of Daniel Wester"—Gobineau's "Romances of the East"—Rence and Franz—Early New England Interiors.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York AN AMERICAN GIRL: FOUR YEARS IN A BOYS COLLEGE

BY SOLA. The problem of co-education is abundantly and vividly elucidated in the career of "An American Gir,"
from her becoming a "freshman" to her being appointed to speak on Commencement Day. Charies
Reade's recent creation, "Rhods Gale," was drawn
from imagination alone; but "An American Gir" is a
life-original of one of those unique produtions of girhood, the to our special institutions, customs, and cirDiration, written by "one of themselves;" and her
"Four Years in a Boys' College" are fall of interest as
the present day.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publish 549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

OF TALE COLLEGE.

Coursests Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil in Civil in Courses to Carpine and Applied, in Civil i

ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS. PARTY FLOWERS

llible and ative.

Van Buren and Sherman-stz. Tiekes
Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

Atch Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 p. m. * 9:35 a.m. * 110:00 p. m. t 6:30 a. m.

For Sale by Druggists
Everywhere.

cese, and Egg Association will be held at ific March 6, 7, and 8.

dolly, newsboy, while fooling with some year the Daily News office, was accident-own to the floor violently, and thereby i the left leg. He was removed to his o. 1207 Shurtleff avenue.

mperature yesterday, as observed by Maptician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNI), was at 8 a. m., 31 degrees: 10 s. m., ... 37; 3 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 33. Baroma, m., 30.19; 8 p. m., 30.20. certificates of deposit amounting to All of them are either for \$5,000 or When the Silver bill becomes a law, of any multiple of ten will be issued, treatly facilitate the payment of duties

meeting.

It was expected

Leake would address the Club on the
neetion, but, owing to a misunderstand;
notices, it was thought best to put the
ver. It was voted that the next meeting
ab be held next Monday evening at 7:30,
Gen. Leake be invited to address it at

The meeting then adjourned.

Beceivers and accountants of the broker are doing a heavy amount of sitting around ent. occasionally varying the monotony by stories and taking in a few hundred dollars

cretary Reynous, and Mr. W. G. Press, of the firm of Board-fress, bankers, have been looking into a for some time which involved the importa-this city of the mammoth elevator located deorge's Hill, near Prospect Park, Philadel-iand placing it at the north end of the Ex-a Building. They have examined into set of the concern and the probable a accruing from it, and have concluded that it would hardly concluded that it would hardly taking everything into consideration. It I cost about \$40,000 to set the elevator up in ry in the first place, to say nothing of the exist of running it. But an admission of 23 would be charged, and the hange contrivance accommodate 800 or 1,000 people at one provided it was popular and would be well nized. True, the elevator would hoist the us 300 feet heavenward, giving them a did concortunity of seeing the locado reet neavenware, giving them a dopportunity of seeing the loca-not only of this city, but of the for miles and miles around. A person se enabled to see the shores of Michigan, gos far and near, or at least as far as fan, Elgin, Aurora, etc., but the scheme se a venture, and it might possibly be an ve one to the manufact.

colored citizens of Chicago gave the mem-Engine Company No. 21 (colored) a grand on last evening at Central Hall in token of percelation of their services and their un-d success as firemen. The arrangements der the an presentation speech in well-chosen terms, and f. Hall, Jr., acknowledging the gifts in excel-language. Mr. L. B. White delivered an appro-te speech on the occasion. The audience was peech on the occasion. The audien ed of the best colored persons in the owing high indorsement of the co

composed of the best colored persons in the city. The following high indorsement of the company appeared on the programme:

We, the undersigned representatives of the following assumed organizations, feeling derirous of publicly actions and the programme:

We, the undersigned representatives of the following assumed organizations, feeling derirous of publicly actions and the properties of the programme of the p

The manufacture of tobacco and cigars is one of the prominent industries of this city. The follow-ag shows the product during the past two years:

capars show an increase of 7 per cent. Cigarettes show an change, which is a strange coincidence.

Paimer House-Frank Hill. New York; the Hon. P. Pascoe. Republic; Z. Jilison, Schuyler, Pa.; G. H. Graves, New York; William Clark, Philadelphia; A. P. Griswold, Erie, F.; Fitch Gilbert, Eau Ciatre; C. M. Slater, New York; J. C. Power, Montana; A. Beet, Buffalo; J. P. Ridge, Park Ridge, Va.; the Hon. J. P. Ridge, Park Ridge, Va.; F. B. Dantella, Boxton; J. E. Morrison; P. E. Studebaker, South Record, P. Ridge, Park Ridge, Va.; the Hon. J. L. Merriam and family, St. Small, Burthon; J. L. Merriam and family, St. Small, J. L. Merriam and J. L. Merri

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

NOTHING OF SPECIAL INTEREST
regarding the mail robbery mentioned in yesterday's Transure could be learned in this city yesterday, and it is judged that no arrest has yet been
ande. Soccial-Agent Staart reached Omaha yesterday morning, and immediately left for Fremont, carrying out his pians as outlined in The
mont, carrying out his pians as outlined in The
Turiurae. He had not returned to
Omaha last evening, and probably was
busied with Special-Agent Furay in
hunting for the thief. The name
Harmon gave to the officers as that of the man from
whom he got the money was Moore. He was once
in the postal service, but resigned not long ago,
and now lives in Fremont, though he formerly
greided in Douglas County, Neb. Harmon's word
is not to be trusted, however, and he may not have
told who the real culprit is.

It appears that the \$5,000 which was stolen
was originally purchased by Donnell, Lawson & Co., of No. 92 Broadway, New York, from
Smithers & Watson, agents of the Bank of Montrela. It was bought for J. G. Baller & Co.,
general dealers, bankers, etc., at Fort Benton,
Montama, to whom the package was addressed.
Prior to the senting of the money, Donnell, Lawson & Co. had it insured in the Atlantic Mutual
Company. It seems when the package was opened
at Benton no money at all was in it, the boundle,
when it reached there, being filled with slips
of brown paper, which had been substituted for
he notes. No information at all regarding the
missing bills was procured in New York or elsewhere until Harrison was caught here attempting
to exchange the money. The Atlantic Mutual
Company is seems when the package was opened
to Benton no money at all was in it, the boundle,
when it reached there, being filled with slips
of brown paper, which had been substituted for
he notes. No information at all regarding the
missing bills was procured in New York or elsewhere until Harrison was caught here attempting
to exchange the money. The Atlantic Mutual
Company is seems when the package was open

It was stated yesterday hat his can while the money over from the International Bank to Bank of Montreal for the purpose of seeing where it was good was held temporarily in castody Detective Stoele. This was an error. The you centleman was the foreign-exchange clerk oreign-exchange clerk at well known at the Bank of

CONNELLY ... SHERRY.

annary last, was, according to previous annuent, taken up. The aforesaid precaution isted in the stationing of two able-bodied c sisted in the stationing of two able-bodied citizens at the Michigan-street door of the County Building and one at the entrance to the County Building and one at the entrance to the Court-room, by whose efforts the crowd on the main floor was kept within proper limits, although the galleries, to which entrance was unrestricted, were fuller than would have been comfortable to any except the not overneat class which crowded them. The dress-circle on the right was tolerably well filled with ladies,—not many of them from Dearborn avenue or the fashionable quarter of West Washington street, to judge from outward signs, the majority of them residents in the neighborhood of Butterfield street.

Judge Jameson took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock, and a few minutes thereafter asked State's-Attorney Mills if both sides were ready to proceed.

Mr. Mills replied that they were, Col. McClana

Mr. Mills replied that they were, Col. McClanahan appearing for George Sherry and Thomas Coffice for Jeremiah Connelly.

The Court ordered the trial to proceed.

THE ACCUSED

were called out, and took seats at their counsels' table. There was no perceptible change in their looks. In fact, they appeared as sour, stolid, and ugly as ever. Of the two, Sherry seemed the more thoroughly at ease. As for Connelly, a percetual scowl covered his not overintellectual face, and by no means improved his personal appearance. Both manifested a dogged sort of interest in the proceedings attending the choosing of a jury, which was the next tuning in order.

After a number of excuses had been heard and granted, twelve jurors were called and sworn, and the substance of the indictment read to them. They were then taken in hand by Mr. Mills, and duly interrogated.

Event McLeonicie had formed an opinion as to

death penalty, reprined to the covery of the crowd. 'When a man kill a man, I guess we have to kill him too.''

Mr. Coffee then tried his hand at interrogating. The list of questions put by the defense was about as follows: Have you read or heard anything of the case? Have you talked about it? what papers do you take? Have you formed any opinion as to the gailt or innocence of the accused? Would it take legal evidence to remove that opinion? Where the evidence was equal as between the State and the prisoners, which way would you find? Are you biased against the accused? Would you give him a fair and impartial trial? If you had any doubt as to the guilt of either of the parties, which way would you find? Would the opinion of the public, as expressed in the press or on the streets, influence you in rendering a verdict?

One question put by Mr. Coffee was as follows:
"Where two prisoners are charged with a crime, and a doubt arises in your mind as to which of the

two committed it, how would you decide?"

Mr. Mills objected to this, as involving a law question.

The Court rather sharply remarked that he must say, on his return to the Criminal Court bench, after an absence of two years, that he observed a practice in vogue of putting such conundrums to a jury as he had never heard before. He had allowed considerable latitude in this respect, but he did not think a legal question ought to be put to a witness, and the practice must be stopped.

This little address had its effect on Coffee, who, in a flattering speech, assured the Court that he would gracefully submit to all its rulings. The question was therefore withdrawn.

H. Shansy was challenged for cause. He had formed an opinion. So was old Mr. Halpin, while Michael Polik was challenged peremptorily. Their places were filled by three new ones, A. Burdick, Henry Sippel, and John F. O'Brien. Coffee interrogated them and took them.

Col. McClanahan then did some interrogating, his questions being quite similar to those put by Coffee. After going through the list, he asked O'Brien, Sippei, Burdick, and Eilers what was the oath they had just sworn to. They all with one accord said it was to try the case honestly and traily as to their qualifications to sit as jurors,—and on this Col. McClanahan bullt up an objection which the Court overraied as decidedly too farfetched. The Colonel then challenged Sippel for cause, he having served on a jury within a year, and the other three peremptorily.

And so the tedious work of calling the many and choosing the few went on. One of Col. McClanahan's later questions was whether the fact that Sherry was drunk would prejudice the jurors' minds. With Mr. Mills to examine for the prosecution, Coffee for Connelly, and McClanahan for Sherry, and with the chances ten to one that if two of the lawyers agreed on any one juror the third lawyer would be sure to challenge him, there was really cause for congratulation at the good progrees made when, at 1 o'clock, the Court adjourned for one hour a

lawer would be sure to challenge him, there was really cause for congratulation at the good progress made when, at 1 o'clock, the Court adjourned for one hour and six jurors had been accepted ov both sides. Their names, occupations, and residences were as follows:

George W. Huntoon, gardener, Evanston; F. C. Gilmore, civil engineer, No. 256 South Halsted street; T. F. Condon, night-watchman, No. 338 South Halsted; Honry Hoff, saloon-keeper, No. 703 Milwankee avenue; J. E. Berry, show-case maker, place of business No. 90 Washington street, residence Park Ridge; William Blank, formerly a dealer in shoe and leather findings, but now engaged in no active outsiness, No. 511 Michigan avenue.

The panel was exhausted, however, and at Mr. Mills' request three special venires were issued for twenty-five men each.

ON RESUMING AT 2 O'CLOCK, such of the candidates for juror's positions as the

Mills' request three special venires were issued for twenty-five men each.

ON RESUMING AT 2 O'CLOCK,
such of the candidates for juror's positions as the bailings had been able to bring in presented themselves to the number of about fifteen, and took their seats in the jury-box. Six of them were called to take their seats beside the six who were chosen in the morning, and the process of interrogating them went on as usual. Among those who came in during the course of the afterpoon was William McNally, leader of the Chicago Tammany Democracy. He was not kept long waiting after he had declared that he was opposed to capital punishment, but was permitted to go on his way rejoicing. The defense increased its number of peremptory challenges rapidly and steadily, discarding such people as Assistant-Superintendent Swinerton, of the West Side Railway Company, and E. A. Biodgett, Purchasing Agent for the same Company. They had been intelligent conught to read the papers, had formed an opinion that, if the newspaper accounts of the murder were true, the accused should be punished, but swore that they were able to give the accused a fair, impartial trial. The Court referring to the objection by defense, romarked that it was peculiarly unfortunate that people read the newspapers seeing that those who were intelligent enough to do so were likely to form opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Some of these opinions, it appeared, were wholly conditional on the truth of newspaper reports. In his own opinion, these witnesses were perfectly competent,—as competent as men intelligent enough to read could be. Nevertheless, the objection would be considered unless this thing of challenging anybody and everybody of intelligence was stopped.

At five minutes to 5 two more jurors had been chosen—W. F. Jones, a dealer in wall-paper, No. 78 South Green street, and J. H. Morrison, a hardware dealer, No. 352 West Madison street.

At 5:15, when the Court adjourned until this morning, all hands agreed to accept W. R. Herron,

THE SOUTH PARK.

THE SOUTH PARK.

ANNUAL REFORT OF THE BOARD.

The annual report of the South Park Board was submitted yesterday to the Board of County Commissioners. It states that but \$200,000 was levied for the maintenance and improvement of the parks under their supervision, instead of \$300,000 the year previous, all on account of the hard times. This, virtually, was an extingulshment of the improvement fund, as the interest on the bonded debt amounted to \$142, 232, as shown by accompanying statement, to which should be added cost of maintenance, which must always be large on account of the vast extent and peculiar characteristics of the South Parks. The report goes on to say that, on account of lack of funds, no material improvements were made last year. A large portion of the money collected has gone to pay up old indebtedness, contracted in former years, for lands, etc. About \$800,000 of the old indebtedness has been paid off since 1871, and \$200,000 of the bonds canceled which would have come due January, 1878.

The carrying, extending, and renewing of this debt, from time to time, led to what are known as the Bowen compilizations, for it compelled the Commission to do that part of its business in New York City. Upon \$90. Yeard, of South Parks bonds, which Mr. Ropert Bayand, or South Parks bonds, which Mr. Ropert bayand, or South Park bonds, which Mr. Ropert bayand, or South Park bonds, which Mr. Ropert bayand, or the park bonds which Mr. Ropert bayand to the bayand bay

ed with plants and flow

of the Board from Dec. 1, 1876, to Dec. 1, 1877, is submitted. This account shows the total receipts for the year to be \$884, 188, 81, from the following aummarized sources: 546,848 223,523 4,794

THE LEGAL EXPENSES
above enumerated were mainly for examinations of land titles and in condemnation suits. Supt. Berry draws a salary of \$2,400 as Superintendent of Parks, and \$1,200 as Captain of Police, and, besides, gets a house furnished him rent free. The other Commissioners manage to get away with nearly \$10,000 in salaries. Chauncey Bowen managed to draw \$856. 21, previous to March 10, for 1877. James Morgan, since then, has taken \$1.900 to Dec. 1, 1877. Paul Cornell, as Auditor, drew \$750 to March 10, 1877, for three months' services. Since then Cornelius Price, in the same position, has grabbed \$2,250 to Dec. 1, 1877. H. W. Harmor, the Secretary, draws \$2,400, and the bookkeeps \$1,500. THE LEGAL EXPENSES

A gentleman came into the local-room of THE TRIBUNE yesterday, and, seating himself before the desk of the truly good reporter, said: "The Central Christian Church yesterday withdrew the hand of fellowship from A. J. White. "Ah," said the reporter, "which is the Centra Christian Church? "It is the one which has been worshiping

RELIGIOUS.

"And who is A. J. White?" "He is the late pastor of that church."
"And so they disfellowshiped him, did they What was it for?"

'Just what does that mean?' "He was cited to appear before the church for a hearing, and he refused to come, so the church withdrew the hand of fellowship from him." "How long since he has been the pastor of the

church?"
"About three months, or such a matter."
"Well, if the church were going to try him, what were they going try him for?"
"Among other things, for neglecting the meetings and observances of the church."
"Who is the pastor of the church now?"
"Elder Lord preaches to them, and also Elder Owen, of the Twenty-fith Street church."
"Were there any other members of the Church disfellowshiped with Mr. White?"
"Yes, several others."

"Yes, several others."
"What had they been doing?"
"They went off with White."
"Has he founded a new church, then?"
"Some thirty of the members of the church withdrew with him, and some of them were disciplined; not all of them, because it is quite likely the come of them." "Have the se-eding party set up a house of worship of their own?"

"Yes, they have procured the old structure that
stood on the corner of Warren avenue and Robey
street, and have moved it out to the corner of Congress street and Western avenue. They will wor-

gress street and Western avenue. They will worship there."

'Will the other church remain where it is?"

'No; it is building on Oakley street."

'What proportion of the whole membership is included in the secession?"

'Of the solid, sound, trustworthy members, the majority have stayed with the church; of the frivolous, light-minded, useless members, the majority have gone with White."

'The Christian Church does not, I believe, have a Bishop, or Presbytery, or any such governing body?"

'No; it is purely congregational in its church government."

a Bishop, or Presbytery, or any such governing body?"

"No; it is purely congregational in its church government."

"How, then, can your church prosecute, or denounce, or forbid seceders?"

"They cannot, except by cutting them off from membership. Of course they could not be admitted into conventions or into ministers' meetings, and the pastor of such a church cannot occupy the pulpit of any other Christian church, nor will the pastor of any other preach in his pulpit."

"What was the conduct of White."

"What sort of a man is White?"

"He is a bundle of insolence—a rough, uncouth man, and a huge bundle of insolence."

"HEMETHODIST MINISTERS held a meeting at 10 s. m. yesterday in their rooms, at No. 57 Washington street. In the absence of Presiding-Elder Willing, the Rev. Mr. Gurney occunied the chair. The meeting was largely attended.

The subject for discussion was the revision of the methods of revival, and the Rev. Mr. Caldwell read a lengthy paper upon the subject, setting forth the plans which he had adopted in his work, and which ne thought worked with great success. He had great faith in prayer, and cited numerous instances where supplication had been answered by the granting of the petition. But when the speaker was praying he disliked very much to be interrupted by some brother laboring among sinners. He advocated the practice of praying energetically and singing lustily: If a minister could not sing himself he should get some one else to do so.

The Secretary, the Rev. T. P. Marsh, announced that here would be a convention of local preachers at the Methodist Church Block at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A paper on revival work, from an anonymous author, who announced that he was a layman was read by the Secretary. This document merely gave an outline of the writer's private opinion in general regarding the work. He did not see why revivals could not be kept up continually. It seemed that he most fashionable method was to get religion in the winter and let it go in the summer.

Another anonymous communi

mer.

Another anonymous communication was read by the Secretary, which wanted to know why the old methods wore not good enough. When Paul was ordered into Macedonia by the Lord, he was no directed to take along his "best methods of record."

directed to take along his 'best methods of revival.'

The Rev. W. B. Slaughter was invited to speak upon the work of the Church in Nebraska.

The Char announced that the subject for next week's meeting would be, 'What Doctrines Are Fundamental to the Theology of the Methodist Episcopal Church?' and the Rev. Mr. Clendening was requested to prepare a paper upon the subject, not to exceed twenty minutes in length.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers met yesterday morning at the denominational headquarters, No. 71 Randolph street. The Rev. Re. P. Allison was called to the char. The Rev. Messrs. L. G. Clark and Dr. Owen sketched Sunday's sermons. The discussion of the subject of "Spiritualizing in Interpretation" was led by the Rev. E. K. Cressey, who read an elaborate paper upon the subject. The topic was generally discussed, and the meeting thereafter adjourned.

THE SCHOOL-TAX. THE SCHOOL-TAX.

SUPREME-COURT DECISION.

At the last meeting of the Board of Education, reference was made by Mr. W. J. English to a retently-pablished decision of the Supreme Court which indirectly sustained the validity of the levying of a school-tax by the City of Chicago, thus disposing, as was alleged, of the point raised in the case of Spaight vs. Chicago, which was argued before the Supreme Court last year. The particular case to which Mr. English referred, and which is reported in the 76th Illinois, is that of Gilbert J. Burr et al. vs. The City of Carbondale. The Legislature of 1860 passed an

them valid, and that its collection should be forced.

The alleged difference between the case of the City of Carbondale and that of the City of Chicago, is this: In the one case the Legislature, by a special act, established the University, and then gave specific authority to certain towns to issue bonds which were to be used to bid for the location—no bonds, no University. In the case of public schools, it has, by law, provided for a system which covers the entire State, and which is operative and effectual without any action by any city. It has nowhere provided in the General Incorporation act, under which the City of Chicago is now organized, for any other system. It is claimed by those who assert the illegality of the levying of a school-tax by the city, that, under the Constitution itself, it cannot be made a corporate purpose of a city to maintain schools, and that the Legislature cannot pass an act which would authorize any locality to have a special school system. The Constitution says that the General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, providing for the management of common schools. It is claimed that it cannot make one law for the management of schools in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants, and another law for the rest of the State. The article on Education also, it is claimed, recognizes no city system, for it says, "The General Assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common-school education," and then says, in the same article, "No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer, shall be interested in the saie, proceeds, or profits of any book, apparatus, or furniture used, or to be used, in any school in this State. "There is no mention in this to any city schools, sheh being; it is claimed, unknown to the makers of the Constitution. For these reasons, it is claimed that the Supreme Court, when it comes to decide the case of Spaight vs. Chicago, may find the discontinuation of an equal f

THE CITY-HALL.

A case of small-pox at No. 94 Fuller street was The City-Treasurer put into his bag yesterday the following contributions: Collector, \$117; Water Department, \$2,263; Comptroller, \$58. Total, \$2,338.

There were 122 deaths in the city last week, ecrease of five from last week, and a decre

There were 122 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of five from last week, and a decrease of thirty-one from the corresponding week in 1877. The Inspectors abated sixty-six nuisances, condemned 2,947 pounds of meat, and looked over 1.037 houses.

THE REPORT OF FIRE-MARSHAL BENNER for 1877 was completed yesterday, and, in the evening, presented to the Council. The Department embraces 388 members, 33 steamers, 5 chemicat engines, 9 hook and ladder trucks, 31 hosecarts, and 1 hose-clevator. There are seven battalons, each commanded by an Assistant Marshal. The hose consists of 6,000 feet of leather, 11,000 feet of cotton, and 18,050 feet of rubber. The antomatic signal-stations number 436. The property is valued at \$928,778. \$203,555 of which is in real estate, \$292,902 in buildings, and \$452,271 in apparatus. There were 445 fires, involving a loss of \$1,044,977, while the insurance was \$0,173,075. Leaving out Field & Leiter's fire, which added \$750,000 to the figures, the loss was \$319,997, a decrease of \$66,000 from the previous year. During the year the Water Department laid 47,004 feet of pipe, making 425 miles now in use. Marshal Benner recommends, among other things, the purchase of a combination of hook and ladder and fire escape for the business district. The expenses of the Department for the year were \$907.00.112, —leaving an unexpended balance in the Treasury to its credit of \$37,913.87.

Supt. Surrett, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, calls attention to the slowness of the dial instruments for communications between police stations, and recommends the employment of Morse operators. The change would entail no expense, and would insure more efficient service. Much work has been done, and although Supt. Barrett, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, calls attention to the slowness of the dial instruments for communications between police stations, and recommends the employment of Morse operators. The change would entail no expense, and would insure more efficient service. Much work has been done, and although Sup

says:

The announcement of the decision [of the Supreme Court] caused much excitement, not only among holders of the certificates, but also in official circles in Chicago, where the question of carrying on the Government, pending the collection of taxes, is uppermost. We understand that these certificates are held in Bosinclude the seed certificates are held in Boston in considerable amounts, the capitalists of this city having for years supplied the monetary wants of Chicago. Some of the Boston banks have held them, and though the older certificates have been taken up, the amount now on this market is quite large. The breadth of the decision is such as seemingly to preclude all expectation that the bonds, or even the interest upon them, will be paid, until some change shall be made in the Constitution. It is due to the leading men in Chicago to say that this is not one of the repudiation schemes which have disgraced other Western municipalities, and some of the counties of Illinois, and that they are outspoken in their anxiety to secure, in some way, for the city, the privilege of paying the certificates. For the present, however, holders will be compelled to count them a dead loss. It should be distinctly understood that the decision applies only to the Chicago certificates. In deporably, however, it has produced an unwarranted distrust of all Western securities.

COUNTY BUILDING.

County-Clerk Klokke expects to get through with the Assessors' books next month. George Eager's and Nelly Price's cases will probably be taken up in the Criminal Court after those Sherry and Connelly, now on trial, are disposed State's-Attorney Mills, after an illness of two weaks' duration, made his appearance yesterday, looking quite weil, and rolled up his sleeves im-mediately to prosecute the McConville murderers. mediately to prosecute the McConville murderers.

The Committee on Printing and Stationery of
the County Board opened proposals yesterday for
the printing of requisitions for the offices of the
County Clerk, County Treasurer, and Probate
Clerk. The Committee decided to recommend the
letting of the contract for printing documentary
records to Cuiver, Page, Hoyne & Co., and for
printed stationery to Clark & Edwards. printed stationery to Clark & Edwards.

The Grand Jury for the February term met yesterday forencon. It is composed of the following gentiemen: Gen. O. L. Mann, foreman; John Mullins, G. Seidinger, George Rohlfs, John Branigan, John B. Sullivan, William Linerman, John Kenoe, Charles Gransow, Mark De Coudres, Theodore Hintz, J. D. Tyler, William O'Brien, Jr., C. J. Barse, James Feron, John Hickey, John Bell, Jacob Wolf, J. P. Donnelly, Peter Scalund, Charles McKee, Dannel D. Good, H. W. Glaser, Eighteen ordinary jail cases were disposed of, but nothing of a very important nature was considered. An adjournment was made at 1 p. m. antil this morning.

CRIMINAL.

C. W. Cavanaugh was yesterday, by Justice Robinson, at the solicitation of Pierson D. Smith, placed under bonds of \$500 to keep the peace. Samuel Harrison, the stenographer employed by Ryan, the play-pirate, to take the plays in short-hand, was yesterday held by Justice Meech to the Criminal Court.

John Faith, Richard Warren, Emanuel Taylor (colored), and Patrick Lucas, vags, and John Henderson, alias McComb, vag and confidence man, were each fined \$100 and costs yesterday by Justice Peter Foote. Officer Edward Laughlin, of the West Twelfth-Street Station, yesterday had a lively chase after a young fellow named Edward Riley, whom he found acting in a suspicious manner. He ordered him to halt, but Riley ran, and, after a chase of several blocks and firing a half-dozen shots, the officer go' his man cornered in a yard on Miller street. Riley is wanted on general oriuciples.

is wanted on general principles.

Henry Caster, arrested last week on a charge of passing a counterfect \$10 bil on the National Bank of Richmond, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Hoyne, the evidence not being sufficient to show any guilty intent. August O'Shea was up before the Commissioner charged with fraudulently removing cigars from his place of business. No. 5 Smart street. He was held over in \$5.00 bail until to-day.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the following: Michael Gallagher, larceny of two coats from P. Holdenburg, \$500 to the Criminal Court; James McHugh, William Russell, and Magste Baker, \$100 fine; Mary Whiteeraft, Mary Green, Laqua Hayes, and Mary Locke, \$50 fine. Justice Summerfield held T. S. Armstrong in \$300 to the Criminal Court for stealing a \$5 note from Peter Smith, of Englewood, and then, when discovered, throwing minors to play pool, \$5 fine; Thomas J. Moran, William James, George A. Green, and Aran O'Nell, \$100 fine at their own request.

Officers Dennehey and McCann, of the Himman Street Station, yesterday captured James Ward and "Redney" Burns, the pais of John Murphy in the "money or your life" racket given the residents in the southwestern portion of the city last week. The latter was not identified, and was released. Ward and Murphy were before Justice Morrison yesterday, and were held to the Criminal Court, as follows: ST. PAUL.

and hedden; william sargent, arrested by yes Ryan and Osterman on a charge of o noney by faise pretenses, by selling a p manufacturer of cigar lights for \$150, wh latimed he had sold once before; Hugh G dore Hull, larceny of a bottle of gers & Smith, druggists. VAULT-ROBBERY.

wanted at the West Madison Street Station; Commodore Hull, larceny of a bottle of cologne from Rogers & Smith, druggists.

Vall-r-isonBERY.

One of the most skillfully-planned robberies that was ever perpetrated in this city was comulitied Saturday evening in the Times Building. Fortunately, the thieves, though they carried away and destroyed some valuable papers, obtained buillittle more than their labor for their pains. To those who are not familiar with the plan of the building, it might be stated that the counting-room is on the corner, and west of it is the entrance by stairways to the building. These latter are circular, and in the hallways are joint-vaults, as they might be called, for the use of the people who occupy the offices. The vanits on each floor are entered by a common door. of which each tenant interested possesses the lock-combination. Inside there is a door which locks by key, and inside the vanits are divided into separate compartments, one for each tenant on the floor. The burglary was committed Saturday night, from all present indications. The vault on the third floor, divided into cight compartments, was the one rified. Some time Saturday evening a small boy, apparently, was sunggied into an empty section of the vault, which was unoccupied. He wis supplied with a piece of candie, some matches, a screw-driver, fand a jimmy. The lad must have been a very small one, taking into consideration the limited space he had, for the marks of the cramped position he occupied in the box were plainly visible in the dust yesterday morning. His portion of the work was done before the offices were closed for the evening, and shortly after that the robbery must have been committed, for no one could long exist in these vaults, shut out entirely from light and air. It would seem that after the vault-doors had been safely locked, as the janitor supposed, the lad commenced his work. He lighted his little candle, took the screw-driver, loosened the inside sorews which held the covers to the locks on the in

due and of no use to any one except the parties to whom they were issued. It is the same case with the other notes taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this daring robbery.

THE GARRITTS.

This case was called up yesterday at Geneva. W. W. O'Brien, assisted by Charles H. Reed, represented the defense, and a long affidavit for a continuance was read, and, as it was a case where the attorneys could write a figal affidavit, and the clitont could swear to it, it was considered sufficient by the Judge. Then Mr. Trude, for the prosecution, read an affidavit, showing that the bail was insufficient, whereupon considerable discussion ensued, in which Trude, Reed, O'Brien, and Willis (State's Attorney), all took part, and the first two were sworn as to the value of the property of one of the bondsmen (Garrity the elder). The Court, after hearing the arguments and testimony, adjudged the bail insufficient, but took the personal pledges of their attorneys to produce the Garritys Thursday, when it is expected they will give good bail. During the discussion, Trude read the Seventy-fourth Illinois Report. wherein, the Court haptised one of the Garritys as a murderer and their. The case was continued till May, when it is hoped these notorious creatures will come up for trial.

hoped these notorious creatures will come up for trial.

The grounds of the affidavit on which the continuance was obtained were curious. These criminals swore that John Dowling made the first attack on the notorious Hugh Garrity, and had him down on the floor when the brother, John Garrity, came to Hugh's assistance with a bottle, striking Dowling on the head and other parts of the body to rescue his brother. This they said they hoped to prove by a man named Addren, of Albany, N. Y. a man named Lawson, of Omaha, and another man named Williams, of St. Louis. Now it has been distinctly proven that Dowling was unsuspectingly drinking at the counter of the saloon when these Garritys, lying in wait for him, saw him through the window, and came in whilst ne had his back turned, and nearly killed him. They also swore that Dowling had a cocked pistol in his hand. w, and came in whilst he had his back ad nearly killed him. They also swore ing had a cocked pistol in his hand.

that Dowling had a cocked pistol in his hand, when it will be proven that he was not only unarmed, but sick and siling, and had carried no weapon for months, by more than fitty witnesses.

GEORGE DALY.

Among the arrests made yesterday was the capture of a man named George Daly, who is thought by the officers to be a cracksman and safe-operator, and to be concerned in a safe-blowing in Ohio. He was committed to the County Jail to await a requisition.

and to be concerned in a safe-blowing in Ohio. He was committed to the County Jail to awalt a requisition.

A Thibune reporter called on Mr. Daly last evening, and found him in Apartment 31. He is a finely-formed, sharp-looking man, perhaps 35 years of age, and, according to his own statement, a machinist by trade and a speculator by occupation. His view of the matter was that the police had gotten hold of the wrong man. As he understood it, they took him for George Green, alias Gopher George, and, while he had no objection to being called green, he couldn't stand the gopher. He didn't know, he said, where the safe blowing took place, but understood it was somewhere in the interior of Ohio; had never heard the name of the place. As he understood it, the job was a bank-safe, but even that he wasn't sure of. For himself, Daly had no more to say than that he was informed the crime was committed. They had told him that it was three or four weeks ago—if they nad said five weeks, he would have owned up to being in Ohio, but for four weeks he had been in Colorado. Concerning this country, Mr. Daly had enough to say to indidate a pretty clever knowledge of the country. Whether Daly is Green or not. It is pretty clear that he is not green with a small g.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Constable Michael Doran, a hanger-on named Joseph lives, and Simon Higgins were resterday before Justice Morrison on a charge of riot preferred by George Heller. Heller tells a pretty hard tale against them. He is a young man, and kept a grocery at No. 419 Blue Island avenne, but hard times caused him to close up shop. He had a lease of the place from Simon Higgins, and paid up his rent to Feb. 15, hoping to make a sale. Not succeeding, he commenced moving out his goods on the 16th, and shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday morning Ives and the Constable Appeared upon the seene, and forced in the front doors of the store, having for anthority a distress-warrant from Justice Foote's office, procured by Higgins, who saud for the rent of the place from Feb.

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

PITTSBURG. Pa., Feb. 18.—George W. Reynolds, familiarly known as Gen. Reynolds, was found about 3 o'clock this morning lying on the steps leading to a law-office on Grant street. He was carried into a restaurant near by, and died at 6 o'clock. Dr. McKelvy stated that the cause of death was apoplexy, brought on by excessive indulgence in strong drink. Gen. Reynolds, until he came to this city, two or three years ago, resided in Ohio, where he was a militia General and a prominent politician. He was also a very extensive grain merchant of Cleveland, with branch houses in New York and London, but failed a few years ago, his liabilities being about \$380,000. He worked hard and inthfully to pay off his indebtedness, dollar for dollar, and in this laudable purpose he had been nearly successful. He owned a valuable farm of 250 acres in Jefferson County, Ohio, and he hoped with an advance in real estate to sell that and iouidate the last of his indebtedness. When Gov. Allen, of Ohio, visited this city to take the stump for Tilden, Reynolds accompanied him, and made several speeches. He was about 60 years of age. His relatives, who live in Bloomfield, Jefferson County, O., have been notified by telegraph of his death, and the remains are held to await their instructions.

Special Disagrate to The Concopt Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 18.—The venerable Ira Wood, for forty years a resident of Kalamazoo, died here to-day. Deceased was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1794, came to-Michigan in 1836, and was 84 years oid. He was widely known and highly respected. by, and died at 6 o'clock. Dr. McKelvy stated

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Paul., Minn., Feb. 18.—The court-martial

ed to-day, and will proba-the week. igned the Pres nerve, and is sa

FIRES.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—This evening a fire broke out in the hold of the steamer City of Dallas of the Mailory Line, Pier 30 East River, and extended to the engine-room and cabins. slarms were sent out, as it was fear flames would communicate to the dock, and in a short time a large force of firemen were congre-gated on the spot. The s'eamer was laden with 500 bales of cotton, North Carolina clay for 500 bales of cotton, North Carolina clay for porcelain, and fruit. The fire gained headway, and smouldered among the cotton bales. Streams of water were turned on the burning vessel, and the water poured in large quantities into the hold with the intention of sinking her. The vessel was sunk shortly after midnight and the fire extinguished. The cargo of the City of Dallas was insured for \$30,000, and belongs to various consignees, mostly cotton merchants. The steamer left Fernandina, Fla., Thursday last, and arrived here to-day. She was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1872, at a cost of \$125,000. She was 980 tons burden. Insured for \$50,000. The origin of the fire is not assertained.

NEW YORK, ;Feb. 18.—The total loss by the Twenty-third street fire last night was \$415,000. Total insurance, \$340,000.

AT BUBLINGTON, IA. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. John Jones, together with its contents of house hold goods, was destroyed by fire this morning Mr. Jones, who was alone in the house, asleep, barely escaped with his life, through a window. The building was valued at \$1,000; insured for \$900. There was no insurance on the furuiture HIGHLAND PARK.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of August Stromee, of Highland Park, was burned to the ground. The fire was caused by a defective flue, and spread so rapidly that the family barely escaped with their lives and a few shreds of clothing. Loss, \$2,000; insured for \$1,100 in the Agricultural of New York.

AT SAVANNAH, GA. AT SAVANNAH, GA. SAVANNAH, GA. SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 18.—A large brick warehouse belonging to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, and leased to H. M. Conner & Co., was burned by an incendiary last night. The building contained 4,000 bales of cotton, covered by \$220,000 insurance. Only 500 bales (damaged) were saved.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 44 at 5:50 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the top story of the Clifton House, corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue. It was easily extinguished by a portable Babcock. Cause, unknown.

NEAR MADISON, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—The farm-house N. W. Dean, across Lake Monona, was de-stroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$4,000; in-sured, \$3,000. The fire caught from a defective

AT MOBILE, ALA.

MOBILE, Feb. 18.—Chess, Carley & Co.'s and oss, Taylor & Co.'s large oil warehou burned this morning. Loss, \$25,000.

INDIANA POLITICS.

lers at In Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.-Things etting warm over the Democratic State Convention, which assemblee in this city Wednes-day. While but a few delegates are yet on the ground, all the prominent candidates with their workers are here, with headquarters at the principal hotels. In making a tour of them this ning, it was to be noticed that at almost all the principal thing was the whisky-jug, which was relied upon by all candidates as the chief persuader. Indications are that there will be a arge crowd, but nothing overwhelming. The Convention itself is composed of 1,400 delegates. The fight is all between two rings of Democrats known as "Swaliow-Tails" and "Ragged Reubens." They are headed respectively by McDonaid and Dan Voorbees, and the bitterness goes back three years, when McDonaid and his regency routed Voorbees and drove him off the track. The Hendricks-McDonaid ring have their can-Convention itself is composed of 1,400 delegates The Hendricks-McDonald ring have their candidates now, and the workers, "the boys," are preparing to smash things if they can. For Secretary of State the contest is between John N. Cravens, of Madison, and Dave Gooding, of Greenfield. Both are renexade Republicans, and the latter was Andy Johnson's Marshal in the District of Columbia. He is a "Ragged Reuben," and the chances to-night favor Cravens, but it is possible a third man may come in. For Auditor of State, Gen. Manson, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, will be nominated, despite the evidences of the strength of Armstrong, of Howard County. The heavlest hight is over Treasurer of State, between Fleming, of Fort Wayne, Shannon, of Terre Haute, and John J. Cooper, of this city. Cooper and Fleming are fighting each other furiously, and Shannon, who will command the Irish and Catholic influence; has a good show to come between. At a meeting in this city to-night Cooper only carried a portion of the delegation. W. R. Harrison, of Morgan County, seems to be the choice for Attorney General, and James H. Swart, the present incumbent, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of course, if Fleming is made Treasurer, Swart, who is of Fort Wayne, will have to give way to Al Hopkins, of Howard County, so of Milton B. Hopkins, former Superintendent.

Buck & Rayner's mait cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children. MARRIAGES

BOSTLER-DERVIN-In this city, Wednesday even ing. Feb. 13, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Fathe Burke, Mr. P. E. Bostler and Miss Maria Dervin. DEATHS.

BURKE—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. P. Cavanagh, 383 West Taylor-st., this city, at half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of the 17th inst., Mrs. Margaret M. Burke, reliet of Capt. William Burke, of the Third West India Regiment, in her 78th year.

The funeral will leave at half-past 10 o'clock this morning for the Holy Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

STACKPOLE—Feb. 18, 1878. Mrs. Elizabeth Stack-bole, at No. 91 West Jackson-st., aged 31 years.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 10:30 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary, 27 Ottawa (Ont.) papers please copy.

GOODYEAR—Gertle, infant daughter of William and Annie Goodyear, aged 1 year.

Funeral from No. 610 West Lake-st. at 12 o'clock, Feb. 19.

STEIN—Mrs. Joseph Stein, aged 38 years.

eb. 19.
STEIN--Mrs. Joseph Stein, aged 36 years.
Funeral from residence, 248 Maxwell-st.,
Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock. By carriages to los New York papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. M. DELIGHT WILL CONDUCT THE NOONday meeting to-day. Subject: "Consecration."

DR. D. W. FAIRCHILD, OF MEW YORK CITY.
proprietor of the Holman Liver Pad, will deliver his
celebrated lecture: "Nature's Laws, or Absorption va.
Disease," at M. E. Church Block this evening. This is
one of the important questions of the century, and
should interest every human being that has a liver.

THIS FIRST RED RIBBON REFORM CLUB OF
Chicago will hold their regular, meeting this evening at Union League Hall, corner Wabash avenue and
Twenty-second street. Business of importance is to
be transacted. be transacted.

THE COMMITTER APPOINTED TO CONSIDER
the new Postal law will meet in the Postmaster'
room this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

W. O. LATTIMORE WILL LEAD A GOSPEI
7:30 this evening.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense. Kypressed C. O. D. DOOK of McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madisons. Chicago, 107 North Sixth-str, St. Louis. Mo. K. B.—Ladies' Droma, Saques, Shavis, etc., dres, and cleaned.

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BOOTS & SHOES TUESDAY, Feb. 19. LARGE AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. DBY GOODS, Cloths and Cassimeres, fire line CLOTHING, Harness, Hats and Capa Carpets, Traveling Bags and Satchels, 300 dos. Kid Gloves, 1, 2, 3-Button, Hosiar, Gloves, Shirts and Drawers, Embroideria, Silk Scarfs, Notions, &c.

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REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS. 1878. Opening Sale Spring Season, 1878. Tuesday, Feb. 19, 9:30 s. m. mportant Consignments.
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Large Catalogue Auction Sale of Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 9:30 a. m. prompt. Fine lines of Rochester, Philadebhia, and Newark made goods will be sold. Also has Chicago Shoe Co.'s Men's and Wom.'s was in Grain Goat and Kid. Calf and Buff, fully guaranteed. The Rochester Standard Rubers, warranted first quality. Samples always sold and freely duplicated. Catalogue and goods ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabsch-54.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 Rast Randolph-st. THURSDAY TRADE SALE Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, &c., BANKRUFT STOCK SOFT HATS & CATA THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 21, at \$500 cdcd. a our salegrooms, 174 East Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austices

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. Tuesday's Sale, Feb. 19, at 9:30 A. L. NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE Carpets and General Household Goods, General M disc, etc., etc. KLISON, POMEROY & CO.

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